INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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VOL. XVII NO. 191--- BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 13 1929 ONE ANNA

EINSTEIN'S WIRE TO PREMIER MACDONALD.

Drop Meerut Trial, Says World Famous Scientist

MEERUT PRISONERS' RIGHT TO WEAR "HAMMER AND SICKLE" BADGES

—:o:—

Magistrate Turns Down Prosecution Objection.

BRITISH COUNSEL BRIEFED

A Free Press Beam message says that Einstein, the great scientist and Henri Barbusse, the great novelist, have sent a telegram to Premier MacDonald demanding the abandonment of the Meerut trial.

MEERUT, Aug. 12.

Bradley, one of the accused in the Meerut case, has received a cable from Mr. Saklatvala intimating that Counsel has been arranged from London and asking Bradley to wire the date of the trial. With the withdrawal of Mr. Chagla, Mr. Velinker and Mr. Gupta from the defence, Spratt and other two accused have gone over to Mr. K. C. Chakravarty, while Dharambirsingh, Usmani and Joglekar remain unrepresented for the time being.—

A lively discussion ensued over the prayer to the Court by the prosecution for noting down the fact that some of the accused were wearing particular red badges, when the hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy case was resumed this morning before the Special Magistrate.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Prosecution Counsel, submitted that the accused were charged with having conspired to deprive the King-Emperor of his Sovereignty in British India by means of a revolution, and to carry out that revolution they had adopted certain methods, namely, the methods of the Third International. The badges which some of the accused were wearing were those of the Third International, and as such, it was relevant to note down the fact.

Opposing the Prosecution Counsel, Mr K. C. Chakravarty submitted that the law entitled the Court to note down the demeanour of the witnesses and of the accused in a criminal case.

PREJUDICIAL TO THE CASE.

Mr. D. P. Sinha supported Mr. Chakravarty. He submitted that there was no proof that the badges were of the Third International. Moreover, recording of the fact by the trying Magistrate would prejudice the defence in the Sessions, if not in the trying Magistrate's Court

The Magistrate reserved orders.

At the outset of the hearing, Mr. K. C. Chakravarty explained to the Court the reshuffling of the Defence arrangements. According to the new arrangements, the accused, Dharamvir Singh, Usmani, Joglekar and Desai are unrepresented.

Mr Hutchinson stated in Court that they had been given to understand by the Superintendent of the Jail that the search of their persons would be very normal, and that they had agreed to that form of search. If however, in future, any rigorous search was detected, they might again resort to resisting of it.

The Magitrate told the Defence lawyers that he had sought the advise of the Local Government regarding interviews with the accused, of lawyers not appearing in the case. —Free Press.

MAGISTRATE DISALLOWS PROSECUTION APPLICATION

—:o:—

MEERUT, Aug. 12.

The Magisterial order disallowing the prosecutions application, regarding the question of red badges stated that a large number of rulings had been cited by the parties, but none of them was really on all fours with the present situation. All, therefore, that he could do was to apply the general principles laid down. There were two difficulties; the first was that the badges were put on after the arrest, when the accused were under-trial prisoners. The court held the case would not be covered by Section eight of the Evidence Act. The Court also agreed with the defence that the wearing of badges, if it be supposed to constitute demeanour, could not be recorded as regards an accused. The other point was that it had not been proved that (1) the badge was the badge of the Third International and still less (2) that it was exclusively the badge of that organisation. It may be argued that the Communist International was only one of many bodies which adopted this badge and hence it could not be said definitely that it proclaims the adherence of the accused to that body. "Until I am entirely satisfied of the relevance of the alleged conduct to the matter in issue, I cannot take notice of it and in the present case I have no evidence before me by which I can

(Continued on page 3.)

MEERUT PRISONER HONOURED

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It is stated that Thengdi, one of the ex-Presidents of the Trade Union Congress in India and now an under-trial prisoner in what is known as the Meerut Conspiracy case, has been elected to the Presidentship of the International Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism, replacing Mr. Maxton who held that office till now. The election, it is reported, was unanimous.

The election of Thengdi is regarded as the most effective tribute which the World Congress of the League against Imperialism could pay to the Meerut prisoners.

DROP THE MEERUT TRIAL.

Meanwhile Einstein, great scientist and Henri Barbusse, the great novelist have sent a telegram to Mr. Macdonald, the Labour Premier, demanding the abandonment of the Meerut trial.

The Executive of the National Minority Movement have also adopted a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Meerut prisoners. Similar resolution, it is understood was also passed at the meeting held at Manchester on Sunday last.—Free Press Beam Service.

JUTE MILL STRIKE SPREADS

—:o:—

More than 200,000 Workers Idle

NO EARLY SETTLEMENT, SAYS DR. MISS PRABHABATI

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The mill strike situation is unchanged except for a partial extension of it to Rishr. The workers are firm and peaceful. An attempt to resume work made at a mill at Hajinagar, with 200 workers turned out to be futile.

NOT TRUE.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Dr. Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta denied the truth of the rumour about settlement and said that no such proposal is brought to her notice from any quarter, nor was she approached by any mill official.

The workers numbering about 200,000 are idle, and determined not to resume work until their grievances are redressed.

The mill workers at Chingail are reported to be restive, and that tension is running high. Strike leaders visited the spot in the afternoon.—Free Press.

COURT OF INQUIRY SUGGESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The Jute Strike situation involving 20,000 workers who are idle in Calcutta area, was quiet during week-end. Hopes are entertained that a settlement will soon be reached. A meeting held at Albert Hall on Saturday night presided by the Mayor, Mr. Sen Gupta, urged the appointment of a Court of Inquiry under the Trades' Dispute Act with the object of suggesting proper remedies to bring about a settlement.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has sent a telegram to the Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, in which it says: "Such conditions entail not only grave industrial and commercial dislocation, but also menace to the lives and property of people as shown by the recent disturbance". They also urge the appointment of a Court of Inquiry.—A. P.

NO HEADWAY

—:o:—

Financial Commission Adjourns

AMERICAN FINANCIER'S PART IN THE AFFAIR

Hague.—The Financial Commission this morning adopted Mr. Snowden's motion to adjourn till Wednesday.

Though the Financial Commission opened this morning in a calmer atmosphere as a result of the clearing up of personal misunderstandings, the chances of settlement still seemed exceedingly remote. The vigorous wording of Mr. MacDonald's telegram to Mr. Snowden has not improved matters.

The decision to adjourn was reached after speeches by Curtius (Germany) Pirelli (Italy) and Loucheur (France). The last named had not finished his statement when Mr. Snowden moved the adjournment.

The rumour that Pierpont Morgan is mediating in a deadlock appears to be baseless. It is not known even that he is in Hague.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S TELEGRAM.

Following is the text of Mr. MacDonald's telegram to Mr. Snowden:—

"The Financial Commission will make the most serious mistake and may wreck immediate prospects of a settlement unless they understand quite finally that the Experts' Report requires readjustment to meet the just claims of Britain. Irrespective of party or section, the country supports the case you have made out. Every newspaper as far as I have seen back you, and all parties in the Commons stand by you. I hope most sincerely that your colleagues in the Financial Commission will see that they have to face a position when the most elementary considerations of fairplay as between country and country compel reconsideration of some of the recommendations in the Report. Our action hitherto in promoting settlement in Europe on a basis of good will is proof that we wish that the conference should succeed, both politically and financially, but we have reached the limit of the inequitable burdenbearing."—Reuter.

RHINLAND CONTROL COMMISSION

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mr. Henderson and M. Briand conferred in connection with the Rhineland Control Commission. Both maintained their respective standpoints.—Reuter.

POLICE CHARGE DEMONSTRATORS

—:o:—

Several Volunteers Injured at Calcutta

SYMPATHY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Message delayed in transmission.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

A posse of police constable charged the procession led by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose organised by the South Calcutta Congress Committee in connection with the Political Sufferers Day and snatched the posters bearing inscriptions "Down With Imperialism" and "Long Live Revolution".

SEVERAL VOLUNTEERS INJURED.

The procession started from South Calcutta and after it had proceeded some distance the Police made a rush on the procession and in quick succession repeatedly charged the processionists. Several volunteers were injured. Four were arrested for disorderly conduct and were subsequently bailed out.

INHUMAN TREATMENT CONDEMNED.

The procession then terminated in a meeting when Sjt. Subhas Bose presiding, resolutions were passed strongly condemning the Government for "inhuman treatment" of political prisoners and demanding humane treatment and extending hearty sympathy to the political prisoners on hunger-strike for the sole object of securing just and human treatment for the political prisoners and assured the country would continue the agitation with unabated energy till their demands were satisfied.

PREPARE FOR FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

A similar resolution was also passed at a representative large meeting at the Townhall, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding, offering their tribute and sympathy as a protest against the "inhuman and barbarous treatment." Messrs. Ramananda Chatterjee, J. M. Sen Gupta, Sir P. C. Ray, J. Choudhuri, Miss Jyotirmouee Gangully and others condemned the treatment and asked the people to prepare for freedom's fight in January next and make the repetition of such treatment impossible.—Free Press.

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Both maintained their respective standpoints.---Reuter.

GERMANY CELEBRATES CONSTITUTION DAY

—:o:—

REPUBLICANS PARADE STREETS IN THOUSANDS

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

The Constitution Day was celebrated all over the country. Von Hindenburg drove through crowded streets in an open car to the Reichstag, which was filled to its full capacity, persons present including the Diplomatic Corps. The Minister of Interior emphasised the importance of the day and paid a tribute to Von Hindenburg. One hundred and fifty thousand members of the Reichsbanner (Republican organisation) paraded the streets with considerable enthusiasm.

AMERICAN BANKER TO MEDIATE IN CONFERENCE DEADLOCK

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Hague.—It is reported that the American Banker, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, has arrived and has been mediating in the Conference deadlock. It is believed the Financial Committee will be readjourned to Wednesday or Thursday to decide the fate of the Conference.—Reuter.

SWARAJ GOVT. AND INDIAN STATE

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal Invites Indian Princes to Round Table Conference

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

In compliance with the resolution passed by the Calcutta Convention Pandit Motilal Nehru has written to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes inviting the Chamber to appoint representatives to confer with the Committee of the Convention at a round table conference on the constitutional position and status of Indian States in the Future Commonwealth of India and the relations that should subsist between Indian States and the Central and Provincial Governments of the Commonwealth.

Similar invitations have also been sent to the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore and the Maharani Regent of Travancore.—A. P.

ALL PARTIES CONVENTION AND INDIAN STATES

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Secretary. All-Parties' National Convention, has issued the following statement to the press:—"In a brochure entitled "The Indian National Demand" the following sentence occurs under the heading "The Indian States":—"This invitation stands and a favourable response is awaited." This statement is likely to create an impression that a formal invitation had, before the issue of the brochure, been sent to Princes to appoint representatives of the Convention at a round table conference with a view to discuss the constitutional position of Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India. This is not the case. The formal invitation was delayed as it was proposed to send along with it a full report of the proceedings of the Convention which was in press. The report was published only this morning and formal invitations have now been sent to the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore and the Maharani Regent of Travancore". —A. P.

SIMON REPORT IN MADRAS COUNCIL

Swarajist and Independent Members Walk Out

NOT PREPARED TO BE PARTY TO HUMILIATING POSITION

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

After question time in the Madras Legislative Council to-day Sir A. P. Patro presented the report of the Provincial Simon Committee to the Council after which Sir Mahomed Usman, leader of the House moved that the report be considered.

SWARAJIST LEADER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju, Swarajist Leader, rose to make a brief statement. The President intervening said that what the leader of the Opposition had to say should be strictly relevant to the motion before the House which was only that the report be taken into consideration. Mr. Raju made a statement pointing out that his party was originally opposed to the appointment of the Commission, and they say no reason to change their view. The Commission's procedure and the manner in which it had treated the Central and Provincial Committees had shown that those Committees had nothing like an equal status with the Commission and that they were glorified witnesses who were tolerated as mere ornamental appendages. His party felt that no useful purpose would be served by participating in the discussion. They certainly could not agree to be party to the humiliating position which the present motion and the amendment to it asked the Legislature to agree to, namely, to submit the report to the Simon Commission. The country stood to gain nothing by co-operation. They therefore proposed to abstain from the discussion.

The President remarked that he was unable to find anything relevant in the Opposition leader's statement.

Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister, on behalf of some members of the Independent Nationalist Party made a statement saying that the members for whom he spoke would not participate in the discussion as they felt that no useful purpose would be served thereby.

MEMBERS WALK-OUT.

After this all members of the Congress Party and most of the members of the Independent Nationalist Party withdrew from the Chamber.

Sir A. P. Patro wanted to make a speech regarding diarchy and future reforms. The President pointed out that as the mover of the amendment he could not make a speech.

After further discussion the report and the amendment that report be forwarded to the Simon Commission were carried after which the Swarajists and the Nationalists returned to the Chamber.

Consideration of the Madras Services Commission Bill introduced on the opening day was then resumed.—A. P.

DR. GOUR'S FRANTIC EFFORTS TO PUT SIMON IN THE RIGHT

More Light on "Free Press" Disclosures

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The last word is not yet said on the subject of the controversy which has arisen as a result of the Free Press disclosures and interview which appeared in the "Sunday Times," as a result of Sir Harisingh's propagandist proclivities, says the London correspondent of the Free Press. Sir Harisingh Gour, I stated, was a sadder man after his interview was published by the "Sunday Times," because a number of his colleagues questioned Sir Harisingh's authority to associate his colleagues with his sentiments. I have now been able to ferret out a document on the authority of which Dr. Gour arrogated to himself the right to associate nearly all his colleagues in his tribute to Sir John. It appears to be a signed document. Following is the text of the document which appears to have been got ready about August 3rd, and it has to be remembered that the "Sunday Times" came with a long story of Dr. Gour on August 4th

THE DOCUMENT.

The document reads:—"Our attention has been drawn to the Free Press message dated 27th June. The message alleges that the names of witnesses to be subjected to examination were left to the conjecture of the Central Committee. We think it necessary to state that that statement is incorrect." This document is signed by Dr. Gour, Dr. Suhrawardy, Sirdar Uberoi, Raja Nawali, Mr. M. C. Raja and Sir Zulfiqir Ali.

BELATED PUBLICITY.

It is noteworthy that this document was not handed to the Free Press representative with the Simon Conference in London till yesterday and that too only after the members have heard from India as to how the Indian press regard the performance as contained in the interview to the "Sunday Times." Why this document did not see the light of publicity till to-day and why it was substituted by interview to "Sunday Times" is a mystery. It is also noteworthy that the statement purports to contradict the Free Press message while really it is a contradiction not of the Free Press, but of the Chairman of the Central Committee who took the responsibility for making the statements which the Free Press published.

It is now said that Dr. Gour evidently felt called upon to substitute his interview to "Sunday Times" for this brief statement because the Reuter's Agency who were handed a copy of this document on August 4th, declined to transmit it. As to how far this story of refusal by the Reuter's agency to render this courtesy to these members of the Central Committee only Reuters can authoritatively state. But the fact remains that this document which is eloquent by itself is all that those colleagues of Sir Harisingh Gour to whom he referred in his interview to the "Sunday Times" intended to be said in their names. One has only to compare the interview in the "Sunday Times" with the document to judge for themselves as to how far Sir Harisingh spoke with authority Explanation is also due as to why the Free Press was denied a copy of this document when the Central Committee members cannot but be aware that the Free Press never declined to extend courtesy for the purpose of correcting statements issued in its service.—Free Press Beam Service.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Fazals reach New Top on Firm Buying

PROFESSIONAL MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The stock Exchange again displayed considtrable firmness on professional buying. To-day chief demand was centered in Fazal shares which recorded a sharp rise. The market showed considerable excitements and it is now more or less under the control of large speculation operators. Every share showed rising tendency and as long as the present ardent buying continues, prices are likely to be carried to tops one share after another share. It is not advisable to follow the rise too boldly at this level and advise to liquidate holdings with a view to replace them on sharp reactions. However we believe it risky to remain short.

Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1205 and advanced to Rs. 1245 when liquidation relapsed prices to Rs. 1225. Andhras and Power Shares had a sympathetic rise. Andhra Ordinary shares also once rose Rs. 45 to 705 while Powers were flared upto Rs. 650 after opening at Rs. 585. It is doubtful whether any contract by any railway had a hand in the present rise. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 777 and advanced to Rs. 783 but closed at Rs. 781. Fazal witnessed considerable demand and prices after opening at Rs. 602 closed at the highest level of the day. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 227 and after advance-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

Bombay Dyeing 777; 82; 75; 83; 81.
Century 350; 43; 48; 47.
Colaba 125.
Crescent 105; 6.
Fazal 602; 8; 1; 600; 25 17; 30.
Indore 381; 78; 80.
Madhowji 35.
Nagpur 488; 87.
New Great 190.
Pearl 371; 75; 66; 73.
Simplex 55.
Swadeshi 426; 22; 25; 23.
Burma 742; 47; 45; 43; 45.
Hydro 1205; 30; 45; 25; 40; 27; 35; 21; 25.
Tram 133.
Deff. 227; 31; 26; 25; 30; 26; 31; 29.
Ord. 60; 861; 8; 12; 61; 8.
Bundi 19; 2; 19.
Indian 291; 82; 98; 96; 14.
Katni Ord. 21xd.
Alcock 367; 10; 16.

ing to Rs. 231 reacted on profit taking. The undertone was firm. Cement. Shares were also firm.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 338-12.
Apollo 60 nil 3/8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 768/12
Bharat (500) 10y, 64.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd 781/4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil, 173-12.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 25.
Century 100, 347/8
Central India 100, 487-8.
Colaba Land Mills 128-12.
Crescent 100, 1067/4
Currimbhoy 250, nil. 102-8
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 465
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 152/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil 7/8.
Fazulbhoy 230, 630
Finlay 100-10y. 100.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 141/4
Gold Mour 100, nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 60y 1550
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 152/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 13/21, 380
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 10y. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil, 14.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 67-8
Kohinoor 10/0, 100 197/8
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1525.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay 72/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 190.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 373/12
Phoenix 100, 322/8
Premier 10 nil 2/4
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 6f 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f, 4500.
Simplex Mill 55.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 423/12
Tata Mills 25, nil, 31-4.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2220.
Western India Spinning (100) 10 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 x.d. 100
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18/8
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f xd. 1395
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 345.
Union 5/11 3/3
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7/14
Gwalior Cement 88, 10f 95
Indian Cement 296/14
New India Assurance 51f. 22.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 21/10
United Cement 100, 6y, 76.
Katni Defd. xd. 770
Katni Ord. xd. 221/14

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 787/8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 115.
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd. 650
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 660.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1225.
Tata Power 800 nil, 605
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+30 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 290.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y. 475.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30,52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/12
New India Assurance 6y 22
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2005.
Vulcan 100 0/8/0y. 6-14.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y. 316/4
Attock Oil 1, nil, 34.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 205.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 20.
Burman T Corporation 745
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord 326 def 302-8.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/13.
Tata Construction 50
Tata Iron Defd. 229/6
Tata Iron Ord. 61/8

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8, 108/4.
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N. Y. FUTURES 14 TO 8 POINTS LOWER

STALE LONG LIQUIDATION ON RAINS

Bombay, August 11.

The New York Cotton futures on Saturday ruled rather firm on trade buying and short covering resulting in a rise of 18 points. During the last hour there was renewed long liquidation on reports of rains in Texas. Prices registered a sharp decline of 30 points from the top and closed at a net decline of 14 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were again reduced 15 points to 17.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures markets ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were lower by 12 points at 18 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points and in the absence of buying prices further declined and closed at a decline of 6 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points at 10.12d. per lb and sales amounted to 2000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Sakillaridis Spot prices suffered a further decline of 10 points to 16.40d. per lb. Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and declined 5 points with October 9.60 and January 9.50d.

The recent decline in the prices of American Cotton was influenced by the bearish reading presented by the U. S. Bureau Report. As a matter of fact there is nothing too much bearish in the official figures except that the majority of the operators were looking for bullish figures. Thus the report proved a disappointment to Bulls inducing considerably long liquidation of speculative purchases. This action on the part of the bull operators has materially improved the technical situation which is bound to have surprising effect on any adverse crop factor.

Crop news continue conflicting, Recent rains over the Western Belt have relieved the situation from serious deterioration of the crop as a result of high temperatures. However scattered rains over the East and Central Belts are surely favouring boll-weevil. The allowance of 18 1/2 per cent. made be the Bureau against the prospective weeviel damage is by no means excessive and if the weather takes a turn, this weevil menace will again be considered serious. During the months of August and September generally the crop loses and we see no reason to be over confident about supplies indicated by the last Bureau Report. The market is well liquidated and with a large potential buying power, we see no reason to change our opinion expressed in these columns before the Bureau, namely buying cotton around 18 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

lowest 17.96.

N. Y. January highest 18.60 (11-07) lowest 18.30 (11-56 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Mississippi Valley, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

10 a.m.:—From Atlanta (Georgia) slight gain this month owing to ideal weather. Think Bureau about right, rather high Mississippi, too low Louisiana, however all states could exceed to-day's figures if unusually favourable weather. Crop prospects will vary with weather next three weeks. If dry will increase, if wet depreciate.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Cotton: Bearish feelings will increase owing to the belief that Crop probabilities points to larger production than indicated by Bureau and dear money. Unless conditions favour weevil trend likely gradually downward.

Reuter:—"Market early was firm on trade buying and short covering but later weakened."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 10th August 1929:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:

"Think market about discounted Bureau figure, general opinion bearish, but think caution advisable. Entirely matter weevil now, latest reports favour pest. expect considerable scale buying on decline."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:

"New York cables little rain Texas, some rain East, forecast showers Texas."

Munds & Winslow:—"In view of Bureau estimate and partial relief West Texas drought, think decidedly unfavourable August weather required to justify buying at present prices. Bureau estimate likely to encourage very limited trade buying thus exaggerating weight early of early crop movements."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

SERIOUS DETERIORATION

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Drought Texas not Broken. Serious damage owing to High temperatures. Insect complaints increasing and doing serious damage. Think damage under estimated. Present weather if continues indicate disaster to Texas crop. Liverpool Market firm on above news.

East Belt moderate rain. Light Rain Alabama, New Orleans dist. (Central Belt) Little Rock dist. Amarillo dist. (Texas). Temperature between 98 to 102 in the West Belt. U. S. Daily forecast says entire Belt partly cloudy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 10-8-29	53000	31500
Receipts Yesterday 10-8-29		3000
Exports to date 10-8-29	49000	81000
Stock at Ports 9-8-29	518000	513000
Stock Interior Towns 9-8-29	196000	286000
Stock Liverpool 9-8-29	860000	690000
Visible Supply 9-8-29	1632000	2062000
Quantity in Sight 9-8-29	119000	57000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50|6, Highest Rs. 50|9, Lowest Rs. 50|2, Closing Rs. 50|5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 55|3, Highest Rs. 55|8, Lowest Rs. 55|-, Closing Rs. 55|3.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy Average
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	215	
Bengal F.G.	210	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	210	190
Wardha-Hingh Fine	290	260
Nagpur Savner Fine	290	260
Yeotmal Fine	280	255
Arvi Fine	280	260
Amraoti Fine	265	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	250
Mulkapur Fine	255	230
Khandesh Fine	248	220
Muthia Fine	215	205
Muthia F.G.	200	190
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	265	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	200
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	265	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	250
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	...
Cambodia	390	
Miraj/Sangli	...	...
Compta Good	...	...
Jinja	440	
Busoga	450	

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Liverpool Aug, 10.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cable:—

Oct close at s 9/11 1/2d. up 2d.
Dec. close at s 10/2-7/8d up 1-/8d
Mar close at s 10/6 1/2d. up 2d.
Wheat Chicago.—
Sept per bushel doll.
Dec per bushel doll Not to hand.
Mar per bushel doll.

"Market steadier after decline and shake out, America reports receipts lighter, think likely dearer."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

WHEAT.

U.S. Bureau estimates very close general expectations. Heavy supplies U.S. likely overhang market next few weeks and no important prices upturn probable, unless news from Southern Hemisphere serious. Partial rains reported from Argentine and Australia and outlook in these countries now principal factor.

SUGAR.

Political uncertainties and September liquidation unsettling influences. New York advises that sliding scale tariff highly probable.

COCOA.

Markets dull but New York reports undertone firm and buying power constantly available.

RUBBER.

Quiet, trade offtake, fears Bearish July consumption in America and higher Bank rate this country caused easier tone. Think these factors now discounted.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 15th Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 130 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 128.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York|London 4.84 3/4 10th inst.
Shanghai|London 2/4 9/16 12th inst.
Japan|London 1/11 3/32 10th inst.
London|Paris 123-95 10th inst.
London|Belgium 34.880 10th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.21 10th inst.
London|Italy 92.75 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 9th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 10th inst.

Silver London Ready £24 1/4 9th inst. £24 1/4 10th inst.

Silver London Forward £24 3/8 9th inst. £24 3/8 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready £52 9th inst. £52 3/4 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £ 5 1/2 per cent 9th inst. £5 1/2 per cent. 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. £ 6 1/8 per cent. 9th inst. £6 1/8 per cent. 10th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money: Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/12/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/11.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/5.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent **Improvement Trust** due 1974 Rs. 77/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/11/6 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 102/2/0 5 per cent. 1939/44 Rs. 96/5/0

Tone of market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 12.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

6 months Discounts 6 1/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1-1/2 per cent. Nom.
1 month 1 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. China and India small buyers.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Despite easier advices from New York, the local market opened firm at Rs. 334/ for Broach A./M. delivery. The feeling was in favour of a natural reactions after a sharp decline of Rs. 20/ during the last week. The long interest being liquidated, scattered buying and short covering hardened prices to Rs. 336/4. Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 6 points, but opened firm at a rise of points and rates were quoted as under:—

Broach J.-A.	326	8	0
Broach A.-M.	335	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	300	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	252	12	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Aug.	248.70—4.00
Nov.	224.00—0.60
February	214.30 +0.70

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bengal 252 D.-J.
Broach 335 A.-M.
Broach 326 J.-A.
Umra 300 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Broach	342	337	329	329
S. D.	344	339	331	326
P. A.	345	340	332	327
K. V.	336	331	323	318
Dholera	331	326	318	313
Kalajin	335	330	322	317
Cutch	349	344	336	331
Surat	402	397	389	384
Rajpipla	402	397	387	384
Navsari	417	412	404	399
Southern-Western	—	—	—	310

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Prefer replacing purchases around present level. Crop Controller Mercury is indicating abnormal weather with unsual deterioration. Buy for a long pull.

"MAMMON."

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

100	Volkart Bros., Nandura, 270.	
100	Volkart Bros., Pachora, 233.	
200	Volkart Bros., Khamgaon, 270.	
100	Volkart Bros., Shegaon, 269.	
100	Volkart Bros., Sindhurni, 235.	
100	Japan T. & Co., Khandesh, 250-1/4.	
100	Japan T. & Co., Ellichpur, 260.	
100	Japan T. & Co., Jamner, 249.	
200	Japan T. & Co., Amod, 329.	
100	Ebrahim T. & Co., Khamgaon, 271.	
100	Ebrahim T. & Co., Bengal, 229.	
100	Chacheti T. & Co., Nagar, 235 old.	
100	Gold Mohor Mill, Harda, 242.	
100	Gold Mohor Mill, Karanja, 238.	
100	S. J. David Mill, Bengal, 223.	

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

	Bombay, Aug. 12.	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Aug.	33,07,135	
Same time last season	34,09,158	
Exports from 1st Sept. to 8th Aug.		
	1928/19	1927/28
United Kingdom	66568	85,445
Continent	808,158	6,48,495
China	3,28,437	2,56,000
Japan	14,07,327	10,65,000
Coast Ports	19,769	27,729
U.S.A.	38,571	4,875
Total	26,68,831	21,20,545
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 8th Aug. 1929		1,35,641
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 8th Aug. 1929		5,39,819
Same period last year		4,53,534
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 8th Aug 1929		9,43,200
Same time last year		11,40,575

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	10-8-29	This year.
Khandesh		364,153
Central India	176	387,000
Barsi and Nagar	165	261,917
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,841
Berar	406	790,061
Central Provinces		392,703
Total Oomras	747	2,281,332
Dholera	22	245,326
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana	91	50,966
Sind-Punjab	300	134,279
Broach		195,331
Coompta & Dharwar	887	126,454
Westerns-Northerns	150	58,459
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		59,665
Persian		1,774
American		11,165
Egyptian and African	100	106,121
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		47
Total	2,277	3,313,023

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Aug. In full-pressed Bales	10-8-29	This year.
Europe	857	913,298
Japan & China	800	1,735,764
Coast Ports		19,769
Up-country by Rail		135,641
U.S.A.		4,875
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,818
Total	1657	2,828,200

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso. Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

London Ready 24|4.
London Forward 24|6.
China Opening 2|4|9, Closing 2|4|8.
America Cent 52|14.
Ready 55|8.
Shravan Opening 55|7-1|2, Lowest 55|4, Closing 55|7.
Bhadra Opening 55|8, Lowest 55|4-1|2, Closing 55|7-1|2.
Tejimandi:—
Shravan 0|7|0.
Bhadra 0|15|0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Ready 21|6|9.
Shravan 21|6|9.
Bhadra 21|7|0.
N. City 21|11|0.
N. Manor 21|10|0.

—:o:—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MIL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	6
Teyo Potdar	0	12	0
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazul (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pahlad	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0	15	6
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.		
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	6
Phoenix	1	0	6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	0	15	3
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	0
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Rachael	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	0
Maher	0	15	3
Kacchwa	0	14	3
Moon	0	14	9
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	15	6
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	6
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	3
Jacob	1	1	0
Century	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	1	0
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Century	1	0	3
Jacob	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	0	0
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED. A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	6	0
8383	9	9	0
3810	10	10	0
Yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	9	0
8015	9	6	0
9797	9	8	0
6300	10	9	0
44000	9	0	0
BLACK CHECK. 5800 Sholapur	9	0	0
SALITA. Century	0	15	3
Spring Merchant	0	15	3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14— Kanta	1	3	0
Phoenix	1	3	0
Framji	1	2	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,588
Linseed	7,055
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	117
Ginegellyseeds	460
Poppyseeds	12
Groundnuts	19,020
Castorseeds	238
Rice	1,160
Marabollams	323
Cottonseeds	5,788
Mowraseeds	1,173
Gram	1,683
Joowar	2,389
Maize	8
Barley	550
Bajree	1,121
	Tons.
Coal	500

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichebandan, DELHI.
A R1766

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

WANTED—A Competent and experienced GUJERATI GRADUATE as RESIDENT TUTOR for a Boarding School in Bombay, Boarding and Lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No.2337 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1811.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhoea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming atonce cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK Co., Kashmir.
T R1782

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—1 Ton Ford with Canadian Steel body and removable Seats excellent as Delivery Van for progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R1816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for (1) Readership in Botany and (2) Readership in Zoology on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who, besides these, possess an Honours or Research Degree of a foreign university. Applications with the above details and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar.
Aligarh Muslim University.
32677

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a (1) Reader in Islamic Studies and (2) Reader in Urdu, on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Candidates selected for the posts will be expected to guide research work in the departments.

The Reader in Islamic Studies must hold a Research degree of a foreign university in Islamic History or Muslim Philosophy, besides possessing a first rate knowledge of Arabic and Persian.

The Reader in Urdu must be a scholar of recognised reputation in India with some original publications to his credit. Good knowledge of English essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.
32676

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION & PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1930.

THE next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from MONDAY, the 17th of March, 1930. Those who desire to appear as Private Candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the REGISTRAR, on or before the 16th of September, 1929.
32652

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the
(1) PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH, and the
(2) PROFESSORSHIP OF EDUCATION,
on a salary in the scale of Rs. 500—40—1,000 per mensem, with efficiency bar at Rs. 800.

The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who besides these possess a training in Western methods and have published some Research work.

Applications giving the above details and stating the minimum starting salary acceptable, together with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned by name before August 30, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.
32646

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE PERMANENT WAY MATERIAL SUCH AS RAILS, CHAIRS, POTS, CAST IRON, FISH PLATES ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of abovementioned material, which can be seen at the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of surplus and obsolete P. W. Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Rly.
8th August, 1929.
32670

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GORDHANDAS THAKERSI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Old Oriental Bank Building, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Kandawadi Oart or cross lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 739 and Street Nos. 205-207-209 and 1 containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7731 and Cadastral Survey No. 160 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East partly by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Purshotam Dharamsi on the West by the Kandawadi Oart Cross Lane aforesaid on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Rustomji Daruwalla and on the South by the passage of the said Oart.

Dated this 12th day of Aug. 1929.
THAKORDAS DARU HEMRAJ & CO.,
32683 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
LON CHANEY
TELL IT TO THE MARINES

A Mighty Drama of a Mighty Force! 10 Parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
CLEAR THE DECKS
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.
A ROLLICKING, RIB-TICKLING FARCE THAT WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH-SICK AT A LOVE-SICK, SEA-SICK HERO!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SIR HARRY LAUDER
The finest entertainer of his age
in
HUNTING TOWER
The world's greatest songster and stage comedian of all time brightens this gripping melodrama in the role of a little Scot grocer.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE ELECTRICAL GOODS SHOP, KNOWN AS SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR'S SHOP.

Under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esqr., the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 413 of 1929 (Fatmabai vs. Anpurnabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY. the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop at Ambawadi, Girgaum in one lot as a going concern:

A large stock of electrical goods shop, such as very large lot of fancy E. shades, table and night lamps, chandeliers, E. table and ceiling fans. bulbs, lead and flexible wire, switches, plugs, brackets, holders, motor and battery lamps. E. motors, regulators, gas-burners, E. fittings, office furniture, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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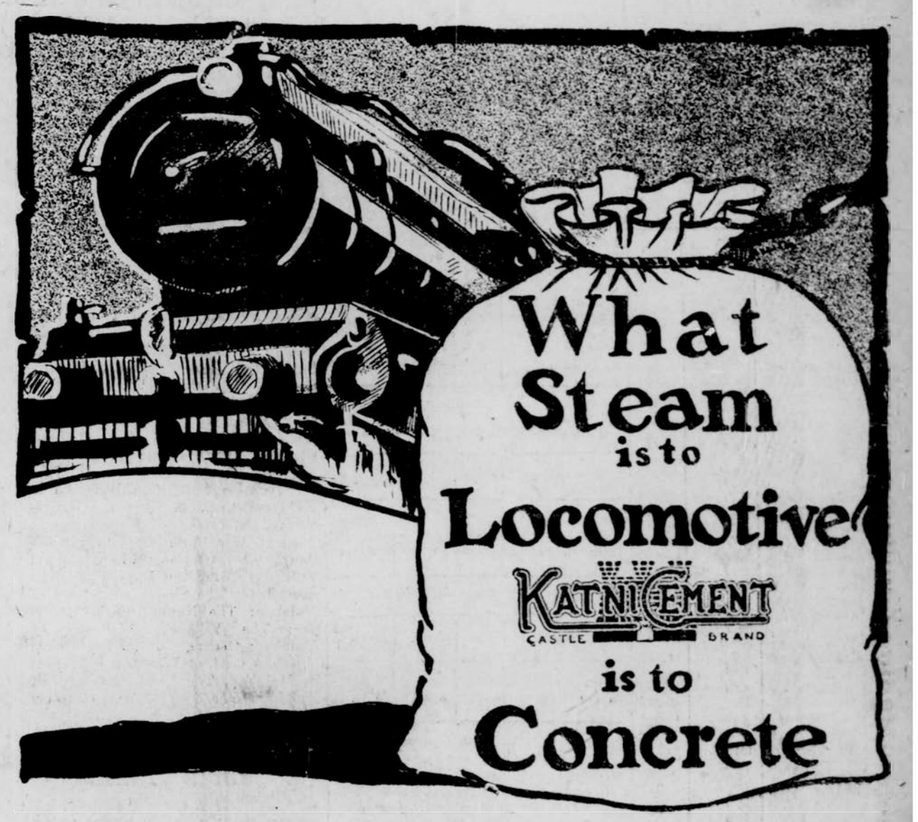

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	Ali	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	transhipment	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	want	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa ° ..		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

4th liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana ..	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala ..	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£101
	C £50	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore * ..	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

x Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
4th Aug.	Baroda ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
Thurs. Fri. 15/16 Aug.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
xNageto Maru ..	5001	18 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@18 Sept
xTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

xDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	9th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Honolulu Maru.	26th Aug	7th Sept.
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	9th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers or the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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[illegible]

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By T. K. GOPAL PANIKKAR, B.A.,

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Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

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Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Bombay Women's welcome to Mrs. Naidu, Marwari Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Firestones v. North Staffords (Nasirabad), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Royal Ulsters (Poona) v. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 15.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup: Dhunrajgiris (Hyderabad) v. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Khosron" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Historical Society, and their friends, will be held in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 1st instant, arrived at Aden, at 8-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 16th instant.

The s.s. "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

ARE YOU 1 OF THE 3,000?

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee has nearly completed its quota to the B. P. C. C. in having reached to 2,905 as its members. It is now for such people who are left out to come and get enrolled as its members and see that one is not left out from this 3,000.

Messrs. Narayen Deshpande, Krishnaji Deshpande, Yeshwant Parulekar, Indrajit Thakore, during the last week visited about fifteen chawls and houses in Bhuleshwar and the whole week's members enrolled were 188. Over and above this Mr. Indrajit Thakore and G. N. Desai, have enrolled 130 members for the Girgaum Ward and hope to give some more.

BRAHMIN WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.

A widow-remarriage was celebrated on Sunday last at Shet Bhagwandas Madhavdas Bungalow in Bombay, the parties to the marriage being Mr Laxman Sakharam Chitale and Shrimati Manubai Joshi, who both belong to the Konkanastha Brahmin community. Several friends of the bride and bridegroom, as well as sympathisers with the widow-remarriage movement, were present including Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Malatibai Karve, Prof. R. D. Karve, Shet Bhagavandas Madhavdas, Messrs. B. S. Turkhad, and Y. V. Bhandarkar. The ceremony was performed according to Vedic rites.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, tomorrow, (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Miss M. E. Hutchins will deliver a lecture on "League of Mercy Work."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd August and is expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 10th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" arrived London on Saturday, the 10th instant.

SURMA VALLEY FLOOD

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's Appeal

Sir,—As representatives of the Surma Valley Flood Relief Committee who have been specially deputed to beg for help from Bombay and other places, we beg to enclose herewith the following statement of the present situation and its requirements, and we hope you will not only publish it in your columns but kindly make such use of these facts and figures as may seem best to you.—Yours, etc.,

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.
PARESH LAL SHOME,
(Advocate, Calcutta High Court, and M.L.C. (Assam).

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Statement of Present Situation and Requirements:—

Area affected—(according to Govt. communique)	6900 sq. miles.
Population affected	18 lacs.
Extent of Damage	3-1/4 crores
Persons on Gratuitous Relief —(Daily Averages):—	
Sylhet (Through official agencies)	11,500
,, (Through non-official agencies)	36,900
Cachar (total)	38,388

REQUIREMENTS.

1. GRATUITOUS RELIEF must be continued up to November next in most places and up to April, 1930 in some places.

In Sylhet:

	Rs.
Total Rice Doles—for three months	2,00,000
Deducting—(available from Govt. grant)	1,05,000
Balance required	95,000
In Cachar:—	
Weekly Rs. 7,000 for 13 weeks	91,000
Total required for Gratuitous Relief up to end of November	1,86,000

II. Private Help to Middle Class Families (including Medical Relief) 60,000

III. Grants for Re-building Houses:—

For Sylhet	50,000
For Cachar	1,00,000
Total	1,50,000

IV. Disinfection of Tanks:

For Sylhet	18,000
For Cachar	10,000
Total	28,000

V. Cattle and Fodder:—

For Sylhet	20,000
For Cachar	1,00,000
Total	1,20,000
Grand Total	Rs. 5,44,000

BENGALI JEWELLERS' "AT HOME" TO MR. B. C. PAL

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, the well-known Bengali journalist and author who has come to Bombay in connection with the Assam flood relief, visited the rooms of the Bombay Bengali Jewellers' Association on Sunday evening. He was pleased with the relief activities of the Association and congratulated the members on their successful collection work.

Quite a number of Bengali resident in the city had gathered there on the occasion to see the distinguished guest of the evening and their looks spoke eloquently of the respect they had for him.

Mr. Pal was accompanied by his son and Mr. Poreshnath Some, Advocate, Member of Assam Council. He intends to remain in Bombay for a week and will then proceed to Kathiawar.

DRASTIC MEASURES FOR REMOVAL OF SHEDS IN BANDRA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave leave to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned how the poorer people of Bandra are being harassed with regard to the erection of temporary sheds.

For the last two years the Salsette Development Officer has been charging non-agricultural assessment on all sheds, even though they may be constructed in agricultural areas for the exclusive use of the mali kept by the owner of the property merely to look after the property. The assessment charged for a shed 10ft. by 10ft., or 10ft. by 15ft is Rs. 13/8 including the local fund cess. This assessment is in addition to the full enhanced agricultural assessment which is at present charged by Government. By the way, I may mention that the agricultural assessment has been increased by 30 per cent. and the local fund cess by 100 per cent.—very abnormal increases indeed, when Government are fully aware that owing to the various schemes of the Development Department and housing societies the agricultural value of lands is practically zero.

But this is not all. The demolition of sheds is being enforced with iron hands. Permission to erect sheds, even of corrugated iron cannot as a rule be obtained. And if a shed happens to be built without the sanction of the authorities, penalties beyond the scope of imagination are inflicted. As an instance the following case will show what drastic measures are used.

In May last a poor man erected a shed for the purpose of storing firewood, etc., without the previous sanction of the Salsette Development Officer. A month later he was ordered to demolish the shed within a week and threatened that if he failed to do so, the shed would be removed at his cost by Government agency. The poor man at once appealed, apologised, and humbly requested that he should be allowed to retain the shed until the end of October, agreeing to pay the usual tax charged by Government for keeping similar sheds. What more could the man do? The Salsette Development Officer has not only turned down the petition as a mere scrap of paper, but has charged him the full non-agricultural assessment for the whole area, has ordered the immediate removal of the shed, and on the top of all this has fined him Rs. 10. Is this not "zulum"?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has received the following contributions and appeals to the public for more:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 646-8-0; Sjt. Thakurdas Bapulal Thanawalla through Sjt. S. B. Fadia, Rs. 30-8-0. Total Rs. 677-0-0.

TREATMENT OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos to the Government of India's Communique regarding under-trial prisoners consequent to Punjab Government's Communique to allay the public's misapprehensions of the conditions meted out to under-trial prisoners in Jails in accordance with the existing rules of Jail Manuals published in the Sunday issue of your esteemed paper I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following facts.

The Government of India's communique states that undertrial prisoners are given ample privileges as laid down in the Jail rules with only slight variations according to the local needs and circumstances of the respective provinces concerned including any food from outside other than Jail diet, their own bedding, their own cloth with removal and renewal at any time they desire etc., etc.

As one who was an undertrial prisoner myself for sometime I can without fear of contradiction emphatically assert that the above mentioned are not in accordance with facts and therefore misleading apparently to hoodwink the gullible public. What privileges stated to be enjoyed by previously un-convicted undertrial prisoners in the Government Communique may be found in the rules of the Jail Manuals but in the actual practice none of them is strictly adhered to the very letter and spirit. The Jail autocrats are worst of the lot of alien rule crushing us to ruin.—Yours, etc.,

AN EX UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,85,94,79
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,04,04,72
Gold bullion	32,21,65
Silver bullion	4,62,59
In England:—	
Gold bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions:—	
Gold bullion	Nil.
In transit between India England and His Majesty's Dominions:—	
Gold bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	43,18,82
In England	1,87,01
Internal bills of exchange	Nil.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Tuesday), in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MURDER OF A MILL WORKER

CORONER'S JURY GETS PANICKY

ADVISES GOVT. TO SUPPRESS G. K. UNION

"We would like to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of immediately suppressing all the activities of the organisation known as the "Lal Bavta" (Red Flag) Union, which has proved itself to be a dengerous organisation and a veritable curse to Bombay. We understand that the Government have the power to do this under the Police Act, and the Criminal Procedure Code."

This was the rider, which the jury at the Bombay City Coroner's Court passed on Monday, at the adjourned inquest held on Arjun Yeshwant, a millhand, who, along with two other mill workers, was alleged to have been severely assaulted by five men, who were accordingly arrested and placed in police custody. The jury, however, after hearing the evidence held that Arjun Yeshwant was wounded by a follower of the Red Flag Union, and acquitted the five suspects.

ACCOUNT OF ATTACK.

Several witnesses gave evidence at the inquest. A companion of the dead man, Vithoo Vishram said in his evidence that he was a millhand in the Finlay Mill and resided at Kalachowki Road. Arjun had been a fitter in the same mill. On July 24, at about 6 a.m. he, Arjun and Shanker were going to work in the Finlay Mill along Parel Road from the direction of Byculla. As they came opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mill, five or six men attacked them from behind. He received blows from a bamboo wielded by one of the men, on the face and back, and stumbled but got up and ran away. Shanker also ran away. Arjun came running up later, bleeding profusely and fell down in front of a tea-shop near the junction of Karachowbi Road Shanker ran to inform Arjun's brother and when this man came, Arjun was removed to the K E M Hospital. He died at about noon on the same day.

The five men subsequently arrested by the Bhoiwada police were, Narayen Laximan, Philip Antone, Krishna Ragho, Ganpat Ramchandra and Hanmanth Babu. Two Mahomedan witnesses identified the suspect Phillip Antone as one of the Arjun's assailant. None of the other witnesses identified any of the other suspects. The suspect, Ganpat Ramchandra despite due warning from the Court, stated that he wished to make a statement in the Court. His statement was accordingly recorded after a repeated warning that if he made a statement, which incriminated him in any way, at the moment, it would be taken into consideration against him in a court of law.

A SUSPECT'S STATEMENT.

Briefly, Ganpat's statement was that on July 24, he and five other men, who were not the suspects, were going to the Chalichi Giran at Bhoiwada, but found that the gates were closed. They then went to the corner of Arthur Road, where Narayen a suspect. stopped them and asked them where they were going. When told that they were about to have some tea in a shop nearby, Narayen told them that he and his companions were standing there to beat loyal workers. Then one Sowla came up. He is a member of the Lal Bavta volunteer picket. Suspect Hanmanth was with him, and later suspect Krishna ran up and told them that he had seen some persons going to work. At that time suspect Philip was seated on the footpath.

Acting on Krishna's statement, and led by Krishna Hanmanth, Narayen, Raja and Sowla and another man, whom he did not know, ran through a plot of waste ground to Parel Road. Sowla and Narayan had bamboos in their hands. The men then beat Arjun who cried out. Witness ran away, and on the way saw Raja beating Arjun with his fists. Ganpat, said that he made the statement voluntarily.

The jury recorded a verdict that the death of Arjun Yeshwant was due to internal haemorrhage resulting from a puncture of the kidney. "We hold that the deceased was wounded by a follower of the Red Flag Union by means of a sharp weapon, but the evidence before us is of such a description that we are not convinced that any of the suspects placed before us to-day were concerned in the attack of the deceased."

The jury then added the above-mentioned rider.

INCREASE IN MILL ATTENDANCE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Secretary Mill-owners' Association write:—

The attendance is on the increase, and to-day's total is 1,10,055.

"THROUGH MY GLASSES"

What the Running Tells

(BY "PILOT".)

As anticipated by most experienced sportsmen KAYID SAUD failed to figure with prominence in the Sungum Plate, Division II. This good looking grey is a horse of more than average ability, but it was evident that the handicapper had erred badly on the side of severity when he expected this new comer to give weight all round to a useful lot of horses, over a distance which is obviously not his best.

THE GIRL FRIEND beat more than beat her in this race, but rather gave one the impression that she needed an outing. Hoyt is sure to find a middle distance race for her that she can win and a following for this staying mare is clearly indicated.

It should not be long before we get the money lost on HARSAK last week back again. Mr. R. M. Chinoy's grey carried plenty of muscle and stripped very fit. He was perhaps the only sufferer in an otherwise good start and in getting up to his field called too early on his reserves. Be on him when he goes again.

In the mile run for the Lingfield Plate, BENTOI did not quite have the correct handling from Reynolds. I have always seen him win his races when waited with for a part of the journey, but his pilot seemed to adopt different tactics with, of course, negative results. The son of Santoi was close up fourth and looks so remarkably well that he must soon be seen to advantage.

Ruiz has a smart colt fast training on in BRAY PRINCE. I have an idea that this well proportioned son of Tangiers will stay. He was finishing with resolution in the race for the Somerset Plate and it should not be long before he occupies the attention of the judge.

The Aga Khan's GRAND WAZIR gave the impression that he would carry silk to victory in the near future. He is fashionably bred, being by Grand Parade, a Derby winner and appears to be a horse of better class than those he is being made to race with at present.

DILAWAR BEG is not at his best over a fast run six furlongs. In the closing stages of the Koweit Plate he appeared to be travelling like the winner. Keep an eye on him for I hear he is one of the fittest horses in Mohamed Ali's establishment.

SHEEMA caught my eye as a likely winner over a longer course. Mr. Mahmood's mare has fine range and is more robust than her appearance would suggest. Among the first half dozen in the race won by Khalil Beg, she is worth a place on your list.

KHUMAYSSA did not have the best handling in the Nasriyet Plate. Division II. In the first flight until a hundred yards from home, she fell away when Clarke brought out his whip. The Kolhapur jockey is just little too ready to use this weapon. There are some horses who are better persuaded with hands and heels than the liberal use of the whip. Give Mr. Patwardan's mare another chance.

Though unplaced PRINCE CHARLIE ran well enough to be roled for a future occasion. Malone has this handsome chestnut in fine trim, and shortly a middle distance event may see him a fighting factor.

Considerably fancied in the opening event of the day BAHRANIBA could do no better than finish a close fifth. I thought he was rather unfortunate not to secure one of the minor berths. He must have a chance when next saddled.

SUNNY DAY is obviously being exploited over a course which is not his forte. In the third division of the Nasriyeh Plate he was responsible for a pace which nearly led to the downfall of the favourite, Funny Face. This bay has never been better and cannot go through the season without a race coming his way.

LOOK OUT

FOR SELECTIONS BY

"SENEX"

NEXT SATURDAY

He gave Four Outright Winners Last Week.

THE W. I. T. C. AND BETTING FACILITIES

(BY CERBERUS).

With the opening of the Poona Racing Season, the Western India Turf Club has introduced a scheme to enable punters to do double and treble betting on the Tote in order to discourage this kind of betting with the bucket shops. The scheme is now under trial and ought to become very popular as the investor runs no risk and there is no limit as is the case with the unlicensed book makers. According to many, the great drawback of this innovation is the alleged exorbitant commissions that the W.I.T.C takes on this form of betting It is pointed out that the W. I. T. C. takes no risk, absolutely none at all. in undertaking this kind of betting. All it does is to put the money for one instead of the individual doing it himself.

An illustration will show this clearly.

Suppose I invest Rs. 10 on Lion to be doubled on Wolf and trebled on Tiger. The method amounts to this:—instead of my putting the Rs. 10 on the tote for a ticket on Lioon, the W. I. T. C does it for me. If Lion wins, I am entitled to the dividend declared on this win just like any body else who may have backed this horse personally. Before declaring a dividend, the W.I.T.C. has already deducted its 12-1/2 per cent. commission. Suppose then the dividend declared on Lion to be Rs. 73, the W.I.T.C., then, ought to invest Rs 70 for me on Wolf, and the Rs. 3 is a balance to my credit. In case Wolf wins, the dividend declared is, of course, minus the 12-1/2 per cent. which the Club deducts. Suppose this to be Rs. 80. My win on Wolf amounts to Rs. 56 which I am entitled to receive without any further deduction of commission plus Rs. 3, in case I close the transaction. Supposing, however, I decide to treble on Tiger the W.I.T.C. then would invest Rs. 560 for me on that horse instead of my doing so personally. In case Tiger wins, I am clearly entitled to the dividend declared on that horse for the amount invested for me, just like every body else who may have backed that horse personally. In that case the sum due to me would be 56 times the dividend declared. Let us assume that the dividend on Tiger to be Rs. 110, I ought to get Rs. 6160 plus Rs. 3 balance on Lion without any further deduction of commission. It would appear, however, that such is not the case, The Club again, it is alleged deducts 12-1/2 per cent. before paying out. In its "Rules for Double and Treble events betting, Article 15" it seems to say that such a commission is again taken. In my opinion, the Club has no claim to such a commission and is not justified in taking it. Others say, that 'the method of taking commission is even more complicated than the one described above. It is stated that before investing on the second horse 12-1/2 per cent. is deducted and similarly before investing on the third horse, and again 12-1/2 per cent. before the final payment is made. If such is the case the public will fight shy of the double and treble events and would rather take risk with the bucket shops. The W.I.T.C. ought to make this clear.

WELCOME TO MRS SAROJINI NAIDU

BOMBAY LADIES MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal (Santa Cruz branch) and Patidar Stree Mandal, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 4 p.m. to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her return home from her travels and to congratulate her on her successful mission in America.

A NEW COLLEGE AT BELGAUM

(Continued from page 6.)

on the ground that no college is necessary at Belgaum but that the funds of the Board are to be mainly utilized for primary education. A former resolution of the Board expressing full support to the proposed college, stands unchanged. Besides, attempts are in progress to undo the wrong that was done to a laudable undertaking on account of party factions. The oppositionists, therefore, cannot hope to exploit this incident to the detriment of the proposed college, whose financial resources remain unaffected thereby.

The public of Belgaum and the neighbouring tracts are quite enthusiastic about the Society proposed endeavours. Help has been forthcoming even from other Kanarese districts. Almost all the public bodies have expressed themselves in favour of the said college. The Belgium Bar Association have unanimously expressed their support to it. The Karnatak Unification Conference that met here under the presidency of Mr. Rangnath Mudaliar ex-Minister of Madras, passed a resolution in favour of it. The Governing Board of the college includes non-Lingayats, like Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A. Besides there ought to be no objection on principle to the opening of the said college even if it were to cater solely to the requirements of the Lingayats. Most of the present communal misunderstandings are due to ignorance and illiteracy and will disappear with the refining influence of a liberal education.

It is, therefore, the desire of every lover of education in Karnatak that Government should encourage the laudable endeavours of the K. L. E. Society, Belgaum by granting their sanction early to the opening of the proposed second grade arts college at Belgaum. The present Minister of Education is known to be highly sympathetic and will, it is hoped, earn the gratitude of Karnatak by expediting the grant of the said sanction by the Government of Bombay.

Latest Cotton Quotations

JANUARY.

NEW YORK

	Aug. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	18.30
To-day's Opening Rate	18.37
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.42
Difference	plus .12

LIVERPOOL

	Aug. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	9.65
To-day's Opening Rate	9.67
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.68
Difference	plus .03

PRIVATE CABLES.

Between midnight and daybreak light to moderate rain Texas and Oklahoma.

U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION.

The Garside Cotton Service estimate U. S. mill consumption for the month of July 543,000 bales.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A.-M. .. Rs. 337 0 0
Liverpool unchanged to one point down.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Aug. 12.
Silver Ready	24 3 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	24 5 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Aug. 12.
1st Settlement	55 6 0
2nd Settlement	55 7 0

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Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1929.

One More Scheme

—:o:—

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has published in the hospitable columns of a contemporary a series of three articles embodying what he considers the essential features of a scheme of Self-Government for India. He thinks that "there is widespread divergence of view amongst the politically-minded people in India as regards the Nehru Report" and that it is unwise to "gloss over the differences of view". He does not, however, point out which clauses in the Nehru Constitution have created the differences nor does he suggest precise alterations in the Constitution so as to minimise those differences. He only lays down some general principles on the basis of which he hopes a Constitution can be devised acceptable to the two large communities of the country. One of these principles is that India should remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations as a free and equal member." Thus qualified the principle has already been endorsed by most of the supporters of the Nehru Report. But few will accept the view that in no circumstances has India the right to aspire to anything different from or more than membership of the British Empire. We do not think that Sir Ibrahim himself or any other self-respecting Indian would accept this view.

The main principle that Sir Ibrahim lays down is that the future Constitution should be predominantly Federal and not Unitary, that the present provinces should be redistributed more or less on linguistic lines, and the Indian Status should be all Free States federated into the Commonwealth of India, the Federal Government being entrusted with specified duties for the administration of matters of all-India character and the Free Constituent States necessarily enjoying all the residuary powers. Broadly stated, the theory of a Federal Constitution has been accepted by many Indian politicians, though an academic controversy on the comparative merits of a Federal or a Unitary Government may be carried on at any length. The framers of the Nehru Report wisely avoided an academic controversy by specifying the Central and Provincial subjects and leaving the residuary powers to the Central Government. The two lists of subjects may perhaps be slightly revised with advantage. But it is not a small matter to leave all residuary powers to the provinces, as if the provinces were sovereign bodies.

The case that Sir Ibrahim makes out for a purely Federal Government is hardly convincing. The country, he contends, is much too vast, much too "divided by religion, by caste and by social and other conditions" to be fit for a Unitary Government, that it is a congeries of several nations rather than one nation, and that there is no example of such a vast and "heterogeneous" country enjoying a Unitary Government. Sir Ibrahim is so much enamoured of his Federal scheme that he creates arguments for it where he finds none and in doing so grossly misjudges facts. He betrays an utterly wrong conception of nationality when he says that the Bombay Presidency itself consists of "four nationalities, the Gujeratis, Mahrattas, Karnataks and Sindhis" and when he seriously asks "whether there is anything common between the Hindus of Madras and the Hindus of Gujarat." We had thought that such clap-trap was reserved for foreign critics of India who knew nothing of the true conditions of India. Even, if it be contended that the various provincial and religious and social groups of India are only in the process of being welded into a well-knit nation, that process is helped more by a Unitary Government than a Federal one. Another disappointing feature of Sir Ibrahim's scheme is that it throws little or no light on the vexed problem of communal representation. He is right in supposing that the Hindu-Muslim problem is far more political than religious. He is also right in saying: "If Hindus and Muslims have lived for centuries together under Indian States with Hindu and Muslim Rulers, there is no reason why the same spirit should not prevail throughout the whole of British India. Efforts will, no doubt, be necessary to reassure all minorities in the new British Indian States by providing adequate safeguards." But the real problem is: What are those safeguards? Sir Ibrahim probably thinks that his Federal scheme is one of the main safeguards. But the question how far the Government should be Federal and how far Unitary must be solved on absolutely non-communal grounds. Sir Ibrahim suggests that the safeguards for minorities "should take the form of a fairly elaborate list of fundamental rights which should form an essential part of the Constitution." We think the list in the Nehru Report is elaborate enough. It is surprising that Sir Ibrahim has nothing to say about communal electorates. We hope he would state his views on this vexed question in a supplement to his scheme.

The Fundamental Principle

—:o:—

The repeated protests by political prisoners in the Punjab jails regarding ill-treatment and the protests regarding withdrawal of facilities to which they are entitled by under-trial prisoners had, at last, induced the Government of that province to issue a statement which failed to reassure the public that the grievances were likely to be removed. Now the Government of India follow with a detailed announcement in which they discuss "criteria of classification" of prisoners, state "the fundamental principle" in accordance with which a division is made between offences against property or offences involving violence and offences committed in connection with political movements, and announce that "they are unable to contemplate any deviation from this principle" as such a step "would introduce into the rules of classification a criterion of motive regardless of the offence contemplated". They have, however, decided to request all local Governments to re-examine the rules relating to under-trial prisoners and the rules which govern "the privileges granted to convicted prisoners".

It needs to be emphasized that all this talk of fundamental principles is irrelevant to the demand for civilized treatment of political prisoners and the grant of necessary privileges to under-trial prisoners, privileges which are derived from the basic principle of justice that a person is deemed to be innocent until he is found guilty and that no restrictions can be placed upon his opportunities of defending himself against the charge preferred against him. The only principle which must govern the administration of prisons is the humanitarian principle. It is notorious that in Indian jails the racial principle of giving the European convict far better treatment than the Indian convict prevails. This racial discrimination was severely commented upon by the Indian members of Committee of Inquiry into the U. P. Jails, reference to whose report is made in the communique issued by the Government of India. They state in detail the facilities allowed to under-trial prisoners but ignore the fact that the grievance mainly is that such facilities are restricted by the jail authorities at their sweet will. There is a Jail Manual, but it is not available to the public. The prisoners do not know what their privileges are. The only Manual the convicted person notices in operation is the caprice of the Jail officials. The accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case who are on hunger strike have been obliged to take this drastic step for the assertion of a principle, the principle of civilized treatment to men who are convicted because of their political opinions. That they should not be allowed facilities due to their education, status and character is a travesty of the principles which govern modern prison administration. The refusal to treat Mr. Annapurniah as a special class prioner is the latest case in point.

Lancashire's Fears

—:o:—

It is significant that both the parties in the long-drawn-out dispute in the Lancashire textile industry emphasize that it is necessary for them to reach a settlement early in view of the "reported intention of the Bombay mill-owners to apply to Government for an increase of 12 per cent. in the present import duties against Lancashire." The argument particularly advanced by the Trade Union Executive is that alterations in the Indian Tariff will be at least "twice as dangerous to the cotton trade of Lancashire in the reduction of employment as the present proposals for wage reduction". The employers are, therefore, urgently asked by the Lancashire textile operatives to regard the danger of losing the Indian trade as far greater than the inconvenience they feel in keeping up the wage level the men demand. The interest the employees evince in not losing the trade and the anxiety of the employers to reach an amicable settlement are worthy of close study in Bombay. If, only employers and employees in the Bombay textile industry were determined to find a way out of the morass in which they have drifted, the Bombay cotton mills will be flourishing again, to the great advantage of the Swadeshi movement. Lancashire which has several other important markets than India need not feel resentful because this country has the legitimate ambition of providing for her textile needs indigenously.

A NEW COLLEGE AT BELGAUM.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT'S DILATORY TACTICS

(By B. N. DATAR.)

The Karnatak Lingayat Education Society, under whose auspices, the proposed Sirsangi College is going to be started at Belgaum, was founded in 1916 for the purpose of spreading secondary and higher education amongst the Lingayat community in Karnatak. It at present maintains two high schools at Belgaum and Dharwar; and two first grade A. V. schools at Vantmuri and Bagewadi. Though the society was started mainly for the benefit of Lingayats, the doors of its institutions are not closed against non-Lingayats, and efficient teachers from other communities have been enrolled on the staff of its institutions. The rapid awakening that we notice among the Lingayats during the last few years may be traced to, amongst other causes, the laudable attempts of this society to bring them in a line with the other advanced communities in Karnatak. The future of our province is linked up with an all-round development of all communities residing therein; it is, therefore, the duty of every lover of Karnatak to help our Lingayat brethren to come into their own.

THE PEOPLE'S PREPARATION.

Of late the number of students passing the S.L.C. examination and seeking facilities for higher education, has been increasing beyond all expectations. Consequently a single Government college at Dharwar cannot cope with this growing demand for higher education. After Dharwar, Belgaum occupies a very high place in Karnatak in matters educational as in others. About 160 students pass every year from the high schools in the town and the suburbs of Belgaum alone. The need of a second college was, therefore, most keenly felt at Belgaum. Under these circumstances it was in the fitness of things that the K. L. E. Society felt itself bound to meet this demand by immediately proposing to start a second grade arts college here. Preparations were soon taken in hand to secure sufficient funds and to enlist the services of a competent staff. The Lingayats are a wealthy community and have been recently evincing great interest in the regeneration of Karnatak. The society's appeal for funds, therefore, received a ready response from them. Help from other communities also was not wanting. A lump sum of Rs. 5,000 was offered by the Shirsangi Fund Trustees, Belgaum. The Society was also fortunate in securing the services of an efficient staff on modest and self-denying terms. Mr. Parvate, a Senior Wrangler, himself a Kannadiga, and possessing European qualifications, agreed to be the first Principal. The Society has recently acquired a plot of 16 acres in one of the best localities at Belgaum at a cost of Rs. 32,000. The buildings to be constructed thereupon though eventually to be utilized for the High School, are being so constructed as to accommodate the proposed college until it is shifted to its proper place. The construction of the said buildings has already been started under the supervision of an efficient firm of contractors.

SENATE'S APPROVAL.

After making these arrangements the Society applied to the University of Bombay for the affiliation of their college. The committee of enquiry appointed by the University recommended affiliation on conditions which have already been fulfilled by the Society. The Syndicate accepted the Enquiry Committee's a report. When the matter came before the Senate, opposition was offered presumably in the interests of the existing colleges at Sangli, Kolhapur and Dharwar. Speaker after speaker, however, pointed out how the fears were unwarranted. Eventually the Senate agreed to grant affiliation; and the matter was forwarded to Government for their final sanction.

A MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION.

In the ordinary course of things, this sanction would have been accorded in time to enable the Society to open the college from June this year. The oppositionists however, it is understood, made representations to Government to refuse their sanction. The Government wanted time to consider how far their contentions were well-grounded. The result was that the necessary sanction was not forthcoming in time and the opening of the college has been delayed for reasons beyond the control of the Society. There is absolutely no substance in the mischievous suggestion made by an anonymous correspondent in a recent issue of the "Times of India" that the Society has given up its proposal to open a college at Belgaum. Its preparations are almost complete and the college will be opened after the necessary sanction is secured.

The existing colleges at Sangli Kolhapur and Dharwar need have no misgivings that there will be a fall in their number by the opening of a college at Belgaum. This year about 160 students have passed the Matriculation examination from the high schools at Belgaum and its suburbs. The number of successful candidates at the said examination is rapidly increasing every year. Admissions this year are reported to have been overfull at Kolhapur and Dharwar colleges. In these circumstances a college at Belgaum which is far away from the feeding sources of the aforesaid colleges will not seriously affect the number of students seeking admission therein.

The aforesaid correspondent of the "Times of India" gives currency to a report that the D. E. Society has been thinking of shifting its college from Sangli to Belgaum. The wish appears to be father to the thought; because there is no such rumour current at Belgaum. The Willingdon college was doing fairly well while Principal Bhate was in charge of the institution. If its numbers are steadily dwindling, as the report goes, it is for the managers thereof to enquire into the causes. Its present position is favourable to its growth. It cannot hope to retrieve its position by shifting itself to Belgaum. Any such action will be interpreted by the Belgaum public as an attempt to ruin indigenous local attempts in the same direction. The delay in securing Government sanction is being attributed by the Belgaum public to the imaginary objections raised by Principal Kanitkar, and some other Marathi members of the Senate of the University of Bombay. It is hoped that the D. E. Society will do nothing by which provincial bickerings will be intensified and the position of its own college seriously affected. On the other hand Karnatak expects the D. E. Society to give a helping hand to her own societies to rear up institutions on the models of its own.

THE MINISTER'S DUTY.

The District Local Board had promised to donate a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Society for the construction of a hostel for non-Lingayat students in the proposed college. Party feelings and personal jealousies that reign supreme in the affairs of the local bodies at Belgaum, were mainly responsible for rescinding that promise. This has been done, not

(Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day

Hunger-Strikers' Plight.

It is now full two months since Bhagatsingh and Dutt went on hunger-strike to protest against their being denied the treatment due to political prisoners they undoubtedly are. They are now practically on the point of death. Several other prisoners have also begun a sympathetic hunger-strike and are reported to be in extremely feeble condition. On the 4th and the 11th instant public meetings were held in various parts of the country to express sympathy with the hunger-strikers and their just demand and to protest against the Punjab Government's heartlessness. The Bombay public meeting did not mince matters when it condemned "the barbarous and brutal treatment meted out to the political prisoners in India."

A Tragic Case.

A most tragic case of hunger-strike is reported from Burma. Phongyi Wizya, who is undergoing six years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition, has been on hunger-strike since 9th April and is now on the point of death. The strike was a protest against the kind of food given and denial to Phongyi prisoners of their religious right of fasting twice a month. An adjournment motion in the local Legislative Council for the purpose of discussing the matter was opposed by the Government on the ground that "the matter was the individual's concern and it was Wizya's choice." The President upheld the contention and disallowed the motion on another ground too that "the matter was not of public importance"! When the treatment of prisoners induces some of them to prefer death by starvation to the treatment and when the discussion of such treatment is dismissed as a matter of an individual's concern and of no public importance, the conclusion becomes inevitable that the only remedy for this as from other ills from which India suffers is Swaraj.

British Vocabulary.

The French Press finds that "British vocabulary" is a curious thing. There are words in it which are liable to "curious interpretation", particularly when the interpretation becomes imperatively necessary in order to throw oil on the troubled waters of acrimonious financial controversy. Who would have imagined that it would require four hours to explain satisfactorily the meaning of the words "grotesque and ridiculous" which Mr. Snowden used in his criticism of M. Cheron's certificate of approval of the Young Plan. But the troublesome job has been got through, the Belgian Delegate to the Hague Conference lending a helping hand in revising the first draft of the explanation which was a British production. So everybody at the Conference table is understood to be satisfied and international courtesy has again come into its own.

Preference For Numerals.

But there is M. Briand at Paris who is concerned not with adjectives and their inappropriate use. He is anxious to draw attention to numerals. Five Powers, he remarks, have agreed to the Young proposals, while only one is against them. That solitary Power is Britain. Will this reference to numerals open out again the flood-gates of controversy? It may, if the text of the new quarrel, that over adjectives having been finished, is to be Mr. Snowden's rejoinder that five may be for the Young Plan, but it does not follow that the five are right.

Alwar's Appeal.

At the Alwar birthday banquet in London His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar is reported to have appealed to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the chief guest of the evening, to "translate into action with a large vision and broad mind those principles that may make a grateful India". The appeal is as just as it is sonorous and may well be taken to heart by the Indian Princes also. His Highness the Aga Khan is understood to have expressed the hope that the Indian States may show to the world, as Japan did, how to keep the best of the past with intense modern development. Other Asiatic countries may also furnish useful lessons for India. The best lesson of modern political philosophy is the theory of the sovereignty of the people. That theory needs to be established both in British India and in Indian India.

BAN ON COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

—:o:—

Labour Unions Not Consulted

MR. MODY'S ADMISSION IN CROSS-EXAMINATIONS

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, was cross-examined by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union at the resumed sitting of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Court on Monday.

In reply to questions as to the attitude of the Mill-owners' Association towards trade unions, Mr. Mody agreed that official recognition of the unions by the mill-owners followed their registration. At the same time, he wanted to say that the Association used to confer with the representatives of the various Trade Unions even prior to 1928 when they were not registered.

Mr. Mody admitted that in 1928 the Association refused to discuss the strike that was on then with the representatives of the Unions that were not registered. The insistence on registration of Unions prior to their recognition by the Association was in the light of the legislation for registration of Unions that had come into existence.

Mr. Bakhale: While you made the declaration last year regarding the recognition of Trade Unions, did you communicate that to the existing Unions?

Mr. Mody: I cannot say.

Q:—Was it communicated to the mill managers and Agents?

A:—Not that I am aware of.

Q:—Even before official recognition was given to the Unions, you used to consult trade unions.

A:—We did not consult Unions as such, but we consulted labour leaders like Mr. Joshi.

Q:—Do you know that even prior to 1928, Unions used to make representations to the Association and the latter used to reply to such representations?

A:—That may be so.

Mr. Bakhale asked what changes had been effected in the relations between the mill management and the Association on the one hand and the Trade Union on the other, since the Unions were officially recognised.

Mr. Mody:—There was more intimate contact between the Association and such Unions as were registered.

COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

As regards the collection of Union subscription inside the mills. Mr. Mody declared that the practice was stopped because the Union had no right to do it.

Mr. Bakhale: When did your Association first come to know that Union funds were being collected inside the mills?

Mr. Mody: It was some time last year.

Mr. Bakhale: Is it a fact that you sent a confidential letter to the different mills prohibiting the collection of Union funds inside mills?

Mr. Mody:—Yes, the letter was sent on December 11 last.

Mr. Bakhale: Before you sent that letter, did you consult the Unions about it?

Mr. Mody: We did not.

Mr. Bakhale: You also sent to the various registered and recognised Unions a letter stating that Union officials who were outsiders would not be allowed to enter the mills?

Mr. Mody: It is so.

Q:—You took that decision without consulting the Unions?

A:—Yes.

Mr. Bilaram: Don't you think it would have been better if you had consulted the Unions before hand about these two points?

Mr. Mody: I think the mill-owners may have done it

Mr. Bilaram: Don't you think it would have been better?

Mr. Mody: It would have been as a matter of policy.

Mr. Bakhale: After the registered Unions were recognised by you these two practices were prohibited without even consulting the Unions about them?

MR. MODY'S RETORT.

A:—These two practices were entirely unjustified. The Unions had no right to do these.

Mr. Bakhale: We thought that after the recognition of the Unions by your Association, you might as a matter of courtesy to the Unions informed them of the decision you had taken on these two points because it concerned the Unions vitally.

Mr. Mody: In the same way I can say that you had not the ordinary courtesy to inform the Association before you started the practice of collecting subscriptions inside the mills.

Mr. Bakhale asked whether it was not a fact that registration involved certain restrictions as well as privileges on the trade Unions.

Mr. Mody: They are necessary restrictions.

Q:—What extra privileges have you conferred upon the trade Union after they were registered?

Mr. Mody said that he had answered the question when he had said that after registration there was more intimate contact between the Mill-owners' Association and the Unions.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Mody said that it was true that mill agents complained that workers wasted a good deal of time. He agreed that their complaint was that although the prescribed working hours of the operatives was 10 hours they put in more or less 8 hours work.

Mr. Bakhale: During the time in which you allege the workers waste their time, have you any objection if the collection of Union subscriptions is made without hampering of the mills concerned?

Mr. Mody: One cannot say when exactly each worker wastes time. I say that the collection of subscriptions from department to department involves neglect of work.

WANTED A DEFINITE SCHEME.

Mr. Bakhale: Suppose the subscriptions are collected in a manner which will not hamper the work of the mills concerned?

Mr. Mody: Until a definite scheme is put forward, I am not prepared to answer the question.

Mr. Bakhale: So if a definite scheme is proposed which will not interfere with the work of the mills you will have no objection for the collection of subscriptions?

Mr. Mody: We will consider any definite proposal but whether we will agree to the proposal is another thing.

Mr. Bakhale: Do you remember in 1927, I brought to the notice of your Association a complaint from the Emperor Edward Mills regarding collections that were made from workers for making a wedding present to the son of an Agent?

Mr. Mody: I don't know anything about it.

Proceeding Mr. Mody said that he did not justify such collections. The Association had not sent any circular prohibiting such collections from workers because no complaints were received.

Regarding lightning strikes. Mr. Mody said they should on no account be declared.

Mr. Bakhale: Do you know whether there is any joint machinery under which the various grievances of the workers that crop up from day to day are immediately investigated and removed?

Mr. Mody replied there was no such joint machinery. He did not know whether any of the mills had got rules governing the declaration of lock-outs. The Mill-owners' Association had no such rules. He considered that the management of each mill had the inherent power of declaring lock-outs.

Mr. Mody deprecated lightning lock-outs just as he deprecated lightning strikes. He did not know whether any mills had declared lightning lock-outs since 1927.

Mr. Bakhale: Are you aware that the Jacob Sassoon Mill declared a lock out in March 1927?

Mr. Mody: There was a lightning strike first which was followed by the lock-out.

Mr. Rupchand: So, you deprecate a lock-out which is not preceded by a strike?

Mr. Mody: Yes.

ALLEGED INDISCIPLINE IN MILLS.

Mr. Bakhale: You complain that there is gross indispline inside the mills. Is it your case that this indiscipline is due to the Union activities?—Yes.

Q. What do you mean by indiscipline?

A. There is a gross defiance of all cannons of sound administration.

Mr. Bakhale: Have the mill-owners received any complaints from the mills as regards the efficiency going down or the production actually suffering as a result of this indiscipline?

Mr. Mody: I cannot say that so far as I know the management in a great many mills complained bitterly to the various leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union about what was going on in the mills.

Mr. C. K. Narayen Swamy on behalf of the Bombay Mill-workers Union then cross-examined Mr. Mody.

Mr. Swamy: In your statement to the Court you say that during March and April the Girni Kamgar Union deliberately fomented unrest among workers?

Mr. Mody: Yes. In support of that I have submitted the handbills of the G. K. U.

Mr. Swamy: Do you mean to say that the workers were otherwise contented?

Mr. Mody: Well, they were more or less contented before the G. K. Union appeared on the scene.

"A MATTER FOR ARGUEMENT."

Mr. Swamy: In your preliminary examination you also say that the workers were intelligent and understood their rights, although they were illiterate?—Yes.

Mr. Swamy: If you say that the workers know their rights how do you attribute the strikes to the activities of the Union?

Chairman: Mr. Swamy, if is a matter for argument and you can argue it at the proper time.

Mr. Swamy next asked Mr. Mody to substantiate the charge that the G. K. Union leaders had made inflammatory speeches and fostered discontent by grossly misrepresenting the intention of the mill-owners in regard to standardisation of wages.

Mr. Mody: I have produced leaflets of the G. K. U. as regards misrepresentation.

Mr. Swamy then tendered a speech made by Mr. Mody at a conference he had with public bodies in Bombay in the course of which he stated that the strike was not a genuine trade union dispute but had been brought about by the communistic activities of the G. K. Union. Mr. Swamy asked how the specific demands of the Union could be construed as communistic.

Mr. Mody replied that what he had in mind was that the strike was prolonged on account the policy of the G. K. Union as a whole. As regards the demands, the mill-owners could not agree to all of them.

COMMUNISM ON BRAIN.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Swamy said that his case was that the mill-owners had communism on the brains and this, to a great extent, contributed to the prolongation of the strike.

Mr. Swamy how is it that the management have no control over the workers?

Mr. Mody: Because of the activities of the G. K. Union.

To further questions Mr. Mody said that the policy of the G. K. Union was calculated to distroy capital. He reiterated that it would be a monstrous piece of injustice to dismiss the new men employed by the Wadia group of mill.

Mr. Swamy: Is it not a practice that when workers on strike, new men are engaged only as substitutes?

Mr. Mody: There was no question about that in the Wadia mills. Besides they waited for five weeks for the strikers to return to work and then engaged new operatives.

Asked if he was aware that the system of collection of subscription was in existence in some factories in England Mr. Mody replied that so far as textile mills were concerned he was not aware of such a system existing in England.

Ask as to whether the practice did not exist in the Nagpur mills, Mr. Mody replied that he had no knowledge about it. Answering further questions on this Mr. Mody said that Mill Committees at Nagpur were not functioning as they did in Bombay.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

At the Allbless Bag on Thursday last, the 31st anniversary day of late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji was observed, when the Navjote ceremony (initiation into Zoroastrianism) was performed.
—Photo by Mitchell.

Lady Hailey, wife of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey who arrived in Bombay by the Mail boat.
—Exclusive to the "Chronicle."

A scene from "Tell it to the Marines" which is shown at the Capitol this week.

A scene from "Young Whirlwind" which will be shortly shown at the Globe Cinema.

POONA RACES

"Chronicle" Photo.
Asad Pasha (Clerk up) who won the Sungum Plate Div. II.

Hector (Harding up) who dead heated with Mahboobi in Somerset Plate.

CAUSES OF LIGHTNING STRIKES

—:o:—

MR. MODY ATTRIBUTES THEM TO LEADERS' SPEECHES

When the Court met after lunch Mr. Deshpande cross-examined Mr. Bakhale on an article he had written in his paper "The Mazur Bandhu" regarding the strike in the Wadia Mills and the methods employed by the Girni Kamgar Union. Mr. Bakhale said that when he wrote that article in his paper he had based his conclusions on the material that was then before him. It was only in the nature of a counter propaganda against the G. K. Union. He admitted that the statements made therein were the impression he had gathered from the leaflets of the G. K. Union and such other material that was at that time in his hands.

The cross-examination of Mr. Mody then commenced.

CUTS IN WAGES.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Mr. Mody said that the wages of the workmen had been going up since 1914. It was true that in many cases the men fought for the increase, but there were also occasions when increases were given voluntarily by the owners. The cut suggested in the standardisation scheme was in accordance with the recomendation of the Tariff Board. The Board pointed to the disparity between the wages of the spinner and the weaver. The scheme was launched not merely with a view to bring about the cut but to standardise the wages in all the mills.

Mr. Ranadive: But the Tariff Board did not recommend a cut in the wages?—No definite recommendation was made.

Asked as to what he meant by a "genuine trade dispute," Mr. Mody said that cases which referred to the restoration of bonuses, increase in wages and such allied matters pertaining to the welfare of the workmen came under his definition of the term.

Q:—Do you consider the attack on the existence of a Union as a matter of genuine trade dispute?—Yes.

Q:—The strike of 1928 was prolonged by the owners because they had heavy stocks on hand?—Nothing of the sort. It is never in our interest to prolong a strike.

Q:—Do you deny that the owners had heavy stocks at that time?—It is possible we may have had stocks on hand but we never invited the strike.

CAUSES OF STRIKES.

Q:—Was the general strike of 1928 a genuine trade dispute?—No grievances were formulated before the strike. The grievances formulated afterwards could not be described by any stretch of imagination as genuine trade dispute.

Q:—What according to you were the methods employed to bring about so many lightning strikes?—Inflammatory appeals were made to the men, destruction of capital was held out as an ideal and mill discipline was defied. Speaking generally the policy of the Girni Kamgar Union brought about these lightning strikes.

Witness proceeding agreed that the prolonged strike of 1928 had put considerable strain on the workers. The men struck work again this year because they were led by people whose business was to create trouble.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Ranadive referred witness to a speech delivered by Mr. Geddes as Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association in 1928 in which it was stated that his mills had always allowed the worker who had a grievance to approach the Manager of the mills concerned. Mr. Ranadive asked Mr. Mody how he could reconcile his refusal to recognise the Mill Committees and that definite statement of Mr. Geddes. Mr. Mody contended that it was always open to the operative who had a grievance to complain about it to the manager. Representations by persons other than those who had the grievances would be an interference with the discipline of the mills. So long as there was no joint machinery of the workers and the management, the proper course to the worker was to take up the matter with his Union. He refused to recognise Mill Committees if they were to function in the manner they were doing at present.

Mr. Mody agreed with Mr. Ranadive that victimisation vitally affected a Trade Union. With regard to the Spring Mill affair Mr. Mody admitted, the workers had a clear grievance and the management knew about it.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

—:o:—

ONE CHILD KILLED AND SEVERAL WOMEN SERIOUSLY INJURED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

One child was killed outright and several Bengalee women—the occupants of a gharri—were seriously injured early on Sunday morning in Cornwallis Street when a private car driven by a Bengalee dashed against the gharri which was reduced to splinters. A motor lorry travelling at full speed then dashed against the wreckage. The injured were removed to the hospital.—A. P.

PEPS
for COUGHS COLDS & CHILLS

If you feel stopped up with cold—or have a persistent cough—or a throat that is irritated and sore—be sure and take a few doses of Peps!

As a handy Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable healing and germicidal fumes which, breathed deep into the lungs, benefit the whole bronchial system.

Peps ward off dangerous chills, they end throat irritation and soreness, loosen phlegm, destroy cold, influenza and bad 'throat' germs and soothe and heal the linings of the cough-torn breathing passages.

Of all medicine dealers. Re. One bottle.

I.P.701.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Corporation Decides Not to Send Its Representatives

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon a letter from the Collector of Bombay asking the Corporation to nominate 14 members on the Excise Advisory Committee was considered.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the 14 members be nominated to serve on the Committee.

IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

He said it was true that the Corporation representatives had resigned in a body from the Committee 3 years ago because they realised that their presence there was merely a force and that Government was not listening to what they said. But the speaker believed in repeatedly knocking at the door, until the door was opened to them. By withdrawing itself altogether from the Committee, the Corporation was only losing the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government even the grievances of the public of Bombay.

NOT PREPARED TO EAT "HUMBLE PIE."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the letter be recorded. He was not prepared to eat "the humble pie" as suggested by Dr. Batliwalla and go back to serve on the Excise Advisory Committee where their representatives were being treated with contempt.

Dr. J. Vora and Mr. P. J. Murzban supported Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment.

CONTEMPT FOR CONTEMPT.

Dewan Bahadur Pai observed that when they were being treated with contempt, it was their duty likewise to treat the Committee with the same contempt and say that they would never send their representatives on that body until their views were respected.

Dr. Batliwalla explained that he moved the resolution because he thought the House would be in favour of reconsidering their decision. If, on the other hand, the House was of opinion that they should not send their representatives to serve on that body, he was prepared to withdraw his proposition without the slightest hesitation.

The necessary permission being given, the original motion was withdrawn and Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was carried.

The House adjourned to Thursday.

TRIBUTES TO RETIRING REVENUE MEMBER

(Continued from page 12.)

would be stultifying itself if that lution was rejected.

Thakore Saheb of Kerwada moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee with resolution was carried. The resopower to Co-opt experts in agriculture to make after proper enquiry recommendations to introduce modern scientific methods in agriculture.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande supporting complained that very little was done to improve agriculture.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal supporting observed that the Department of Agriculture was not started with a view to improve agriculture but for leading high salaried offiers.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai, advocated the use of scientific manures along with improved methods.

HIS DOUBTS.

Mr. J. B. Desai thought that the scope of the resolution was limited. What was required was not merely scientific methods but all possible methods scientific or otherwise by which agriculture could be improved. He was not yet certain whether scientific methods were the last word in agricultural improvement.

Rao Bahadur Bole said the best way of improving agriculture was to distribute lands among cultivators. Absentee landlordism was the veritable curse of agriculture.

The Minister for Agriculture opposing said the mover was an agriculturist and he looked to the cultivations of his tenants in his capacity as a landlord. He wished his example was followed by other landlords. Much as he valued, the Minister proceeded, the work and the advice of the mover he was afraid he could not accept the remedies he had suggested. The appointment of the Royal Commission on Agriculture showed how keen the Government were in their desire to improve agriculture of India.

Concluding the Minister observed that the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was under consideration of the Government. They would soon submit the results of their investigations to Government and these would be placed on the Council table.

The resolution was thrown out.

COMMITTEE FOR WAKFS.

Mr Syed Munavar moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the Administration of the Musalman Wakfs (charitable) endowments in the City of Bombay with a view to reform them in the interest of the beneficiaries for whom the Wakfs have been set up by their respective donors.

The mover contended that the administration of most of the Wakfs was highly questionable. Under the Act ever Wakf had to submit a statement of accounts to the Court of Small Causes every five years but a majority of the Wakfs did not do so. One Wakf was set up in 1918 and till 1926 it did not submit any account and when it did send it was an account for only one year. There were several Trusts which spent more money on supervision and clerical staffs than on actual charities for which they were created.

MAJLIS AND DINNER AS CHARITY.

There was one Haji Hasain Trust with an annual income of Rs. 9,000. A certain years account of this Trust showed that a sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on Majlis and dinner and that was the only item of charity. The mover then quoted numerous instances in which wakfs were badly managed and beneficiaries did not get any benefits whatsoever. Education of the Muslim community was still backward although a number of philanthropists had donated crores for the uplift of that community.

Khansaheb Mausuri supported the resolution.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah observed that mover deserved credit for his enthusiasm and zeal to do service to his community. He was, however, afraid that the resolution was impracticable. There were hundreds of Wakfs in the city of Bombay and to examine them was a work that would take years.

Mr. N. A. Bechar supporting suggested that the committee should consist of Muslim members of the Council from Bombay and a Government official also from the City.

Mr. Abdul Aziz supported the resolution and so also Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan was of opinion that the Government could compel the trusteeds of Wakfs to appear before a committee appointed by them.

AMEND WAKF ACT.

Rao Bahadar Bole suggested amendment of the Wakf Act.

Mr. Noor Mohamad favoured the appointment of a committee by Government.

Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education said he was in entire sympathy with much of what the mover had said. The Government had collected material which went to show that many of these Wakfs were badly managed and the money was systematically defrauded. So far as Bombay was concerned he said there was already a machinery provided for in the Wakf Act 1923 which was enough to mend matters. The resolution was carried.

UNITED KARNATAK.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) moved a resolution recommending to His Excellency the Governor to move Government of India and the Secretary of State to constitute all the Kanarese speaking districts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies and Coorg into a separate independent and autonomous province possessing all legislative, executive, judicial and administrative powers with a Governor at its head. Mr. Jog said the principle embodied in the resolution formed part of the great principle of distribution of provinces on linguistic basis. Proceeding the speaker informed the House that Kanarese speaking people were scattered under six administrations of which two were Indian States. This division of Karnatak had done incalculable harm to the people. The Indian National Congress had adopted Karnatak as a separate province. That was a recommendation even in the Nehru Report.

The debate was not concluded when the House adjourned to Tuesday. —A. P.

EINSTEIN'S WIRE TO PREMIER MACDONALD

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

satisfy myself I disallow the application."

ACCUSED'S BROTHER NOT ALLOWED IN COURT ROOM

Choudhri Dharambir Singh represented that permission was not being given to his brother to enter the court room. He had to instruct his brother about his defence arrangements. The court directed that the accused's relatives could see him in jail.

Dharambir Singh said that he had already seen him in jail but his brother wanted to revisit him in jail.

The Magistrate disallowed permission, and on being pressed for his reasons, declared "I do not consider his past record satisfactory."

ANOTHER TANSFER APPLICATION.

Defence Counsel led by Mr. Sinnah will file to-morrow another bail application on behalf of about 15 of the accused in the Meerut Case, when it is understood the question of jurisdiction will once again be raised. The point which, it is understood, the defence will emphasise is that as the jurisdiction of the court and of any court in Meerut to conduct the present enquiry and try the accused has been emphatically contested by the accused on more than one occasion, the petitioners expected that the prosecution would themselves adduce evidence to show that such jurisdiction existed, and that this has not been done.

Mr. Khairat Nabi next examined Inspector Jawaharlal of the Lahore Police who deposed that he arrested Abdul Majid, accused, and gave a list of the documents seized. Muhammad Hussein, search witness, mainly corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

After lunch Sub-Inspector Mewasingh stated that he searched the house of Balwant Singh, Manager of the "Kirti" office. He also identified the papers seized on that occasion.

Sub-Inspector Jamaluddin deposed that he arrested Kidarnath Saigal accused, and searched his house. Saigal cross-examined the witness at some length. To a question witness replied that he had searched Saigal's place once previously.

Saigal: Why did you not take away these things during the first search? Because these papers were not required at that time.

"How is it that these papers were required only after a short period?

The Magistrate: How can the witness answer that question?

Saigal said the police had searched his house several times during the year and they had taken away many things." If any incriminating papers were with me the police would have taken away those papers also."

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

Sub-Inspector Amarnath deposed to having searched the office of the Universal Advertising Agency with which he alleged Saigal was connected and where witness seized the manifesto of the Communist Party in India.

Syed Ahmed, Police Inspector, Ajmer, said he arrested R. S. Nimbkar at the residence of Arjunlal Sethi.

Inspector Raje of the Bombay Police said he searched the office of the Girni Kamgar Union. Witness said he seized a big group photograph and copies of the "Krantikari."

The court then rose for the day.—A. P.

DOCTORS DISAGREE REGARDING MUZZAFAR AHMED'S HEALTH

—:o:—

MEERUT, Aug. 12.

Conflicting medical testimony is understood to have resulted over the medical examination by three experts of Muzaffar Ahmed, one of the accused in the Meerut "Conspirary" Case who pleaded for his release on bail on medical grounds.

Doctors on behalf of the prosecution and the defence are stated to have disagreed, the latter having appended a note of dissent to the majority report. The report has been submitted to the Magistrate, who is treating it as confidential till to-morrow when he will make a statement.—A. P.

DHARWAR TEACHERS' PLIGHT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The lot of the primary school teacher is far from enviable in these days and this is specially so where Local Boards are split into many parties. The Dharwar District Local Board is at present in a quandry on account of the meaningless attitude taken up by the members of its School Board. Recently this School Board ordered the transfers of some 200 teachers to inconvenient places and when the District Board called from it the reasons for doing so, the School Board took up an attitude of defiance. This tug-of-war between the District Board on the one hand and the School Board on the other has been going on for the last three months. Consequently the salaries of the poor teachere for the last five months have remained unpaid. It is really a pity to see the life these teachers are at present leading. Their creditors are harassing them at home and even in schools and the teachers are being greatly hampered in the performance of their duties by these constant worries. Consequently, the work of teaching is not being done as it should be. It is common experience in cities that persons who do not receive their pay on the 1st of the succeeding month will have to undergo many inconveniences and sometimes even insults. To work for five months without pay is simply unimaginable. Have these School Board Members any idea of the privations and humiliations that are being meekly tolerated by the silent teacher? Have these worthies been elected as the representatives of the public on the Local Board to harass the teachers in the way they are doing and thus indirectly obstruct education of the children of those very men whose votes have elevated them to their present position? Have these busy bodies any sense of duty? If they had, they would not have harassed the unfortunate teachers in this way. The teachers are also not in a position to raise an effective protest since they are not organised. Under these circumstances it is only the authorities who can run to the help of the hard-hit teachers. Will the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon. the Minister move in the matter and do justice to the teachers?—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITY TYPISTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I am sure, gentlemen, the want of an Association for the Bombay city typists must have long since been felt. Since we have no united voice to ventilate our grievances and no thorough backing up by prominent citizens, most of the wrongs we daily groan under, go unheeded. If we form an union, our strength will be certainly felt by numerous employees who but for the shorthand typists would suffer terribly in the carrying out of their daily business to their sole profit, at the unsympathised "sweat of the brow" of the poor short hand typists.

I would, therefore, request and exhort my brother typists to join hands together in a common cause by starting the Bombay City Typists' Association;—which, shall in course of time, have its own journal to voice forth its earnest aspirations and bring to general ridicule such tyrannical masters who have a natural inclination to unrestrained exploitation of the poor typists' nine hours' labour.

The first business meeting will be held, in open air, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 17th instant. Correspondence will be looked into and individual attention paid to suggestions, etc., until the said date. All are cordially invited to attend. And it is hoped that the short-hand typists of the City will assemble in large numbers as a public demonstration of their united strength and useful numbers."

I thank you, Sir. for having afforded me the hospitality of your columns, in anticipation, and with your generous sympathy, I may assure you, "the Bombay City Typists' Association" will be an accomplished fact.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAJ GOPAL.
No. 8 Sukhnivas Building.
Matunga (G.I.P.)

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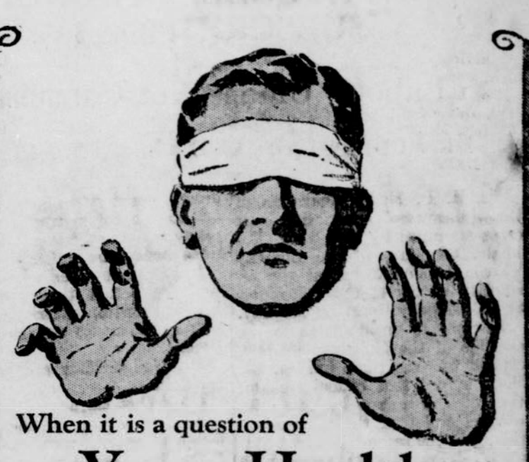

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MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS

—:o:—

How To Revive Martial Spirit

DR. MOONJE'S MOVE FOR AN INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Dr. B. S. Moonje has given notice of the following resolutions for the September sessions of the Legislative Assembly:—

1. This Legislative Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to amend the constitution of the Interview and Record Board appointed for the oral examination of candidates competing for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell, so that the Board may be composed of as follows:—
   (1) An officer above the rank of Colonel as Chairman.
   (2) Three Indian officers holding King's commission in the Army.
   (3) Three non-official representatives of the Assembly.
   (4) One Indian Educational officer.

2. The Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps for appointing a Committee of enquiry for examining the present system of education in India with the object of ascertaining the causes of the defective character training of the system as emphasised and brought to public notice by the Indian Sandhurst Committee and of reforming the system by recommending measures for the removal of these defects in the system, so as to enable the Educational Institutions to provide a steady flow of really first class material for recruitment as Army officers.

3. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in-Council that the Military schools that have been started for the sons and wards of the Indian soldiers and officers of the Army be thrown open to all Indian boys irrespective of caste or creed and of their previous family connections with the Army, subject to their passing the prescribed examination for ascertaining their physical fitness, so that they be trained for recruitment as non-commissioned officers and for the Viceroy's commissions.

ADMISSION TO ROYAL ACADEMY

DR. MOONJE'S CALL TO PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES

Dr. Moonje has issued the following press statement: It has been announced by the Army Secretariat of the Government of India that the next examination for selection of Indian boys for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell, will commence on or about the 12th November 1929 and that the applications from candidates must reach the Army Secretariat of the Government of India, Simla, on 1st September 1929. Any application received later than 1st September will not be accepted. "No question as to the delay or loss in the post office of any such application form can be entertained. Candidates who delay their applications until the last few days do so at their own risk" Intending candidates are, therefore, advised to write at once for printed forms of application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Simla, so that the sending of forms duly filled in by registered post may not be delayed beyond 20th August at the latest." The form must be filled up by the candidate in his own handwriting and is required to be submitted in duplicate, one copy being sent through the local civil authority and the other copy forwarded direct to the Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.

"These Cadet colleges are intended exclusively for those who desire to make the Army or the Air Force their permanent profession. The Military Academy, Woolwich, trains candidates for commissions in the Artillery, engineers and signals; the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for commissions in the cavalry, infantry and tank corps; and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell, for commissions in the Air Force. It seems that the Tank Corps have not yet been opened to the Indian boys.

"At present there are 20 vacancies a year open to Indians at the Royal Military College for candidates for commissions in Cavalry and infantry (including Pioneers) a maximum of 6 vacancies a year at the Royal Military Academy for candidates for commissions in Artillery, Engineers and Signals; and such number of vacancies annually at Cranwell as may be required for the gradual formation of an Indian Air Squadron (the number offered, in the first instance, is six)." Thus about 32 vacancies are available for Indian boys including Anglo-Indians and Eurasians every year.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Competitive examinations both written and oral, are held at Delhi twice every year once in the month of June and again in November of the same year. Question papers for the written examination are set in England and sent out to India, and the written answers of the competing candidates are sent over to England where they are examined by the Civil Service commissioners who give marks. Oral examination is held in Delhi by a Board known as the Interview and Record Board, which is at present composed of four British officers and one non-official Indian.

In order to be allowed to appear for these competitive examinations, candidates must have attained the age of 18 years and not have attained the age of 20 years on the 1st July of the same year for the summer, i.e. June examination, or on 1st January of the following year for the winter, i.e. November examination. The candidate must be unmarried, though the rule does not at present apply, but will be enforced from 1st January 1933. He must be medically fit. Medical examination will take place in Delhi in June and November immediately before the commencement of the written examination. Candidates for the Air Force College will be required to pass a special medical examination at Ambala. But to prevent disappointment candidates should undergo a preliminary medical examination at their own homes, according to the manner and the standard set by the Army Department of the Government of India. Regarding his educational competency, the candidate "will be required to give proof that he has attained the general education standard required for the Diploma of the Chiefs college, a school leaving certificate recognised by a Local Government, the Matriculation examination of an incorporated university or any higher examination."

As the time available for applying for permission to appear for the examination is very short, intending candidates must hurry up and write immediately to the Army Department for application forms which must be posted, say on or before 22nd instant, the latest, so that they may reach the Army Department surely on or before the 1st September, 1929.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Parents and guardians of the intending candidates must know that for their training in the military colleges in England, they will have to pay to the Government about £800 i.e., about Rs. twelve thousand in two instalments. The first instalment of £516-16 has to be paid before the commencement of the first term of their training, i.e., about the end of January in case of candidates selected after the previous June examination of about the end of August in case of those selected after the previous November examination; the second instalment of £258-8 should be paid before the commencement of the third term of training i.e. one year after the payment of the first instalment.

For fuller information intending candidates must obtain a copy of the Provisional Regulations of 1928 respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military Academy, Royal Military College and the Royal Air Force Cadet College, from the Government of India Press, Simla.

It has been the experience generally since these examinations were instituted that adequate number of well-built Indian boys have never been available to fill up all the vacancies allotted for the year. Besides, all the Provinces have not been adequately represented in the candidates that appear for these examinations. I, therefore, appeal to the Provincial newspapers and to the Heads of the Educational institutions to make propaganda for popularising these examinations, so that in future the vacancies may not be left unfilled. Indian boys must realise their obligations in the scheme of undertaking the responsibility for the defence of India as complimentary to the struggle for Swaraj that their elders are carrying on.

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ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary, Roshanara Club writes:—

The above Tournament will take place as usual in November, the provisional dates fixed being from 14th to 24th November 1929. The Tournament, which is played under the auspices of the Roshanara Club and on the Club grounds, enjoys the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Trophies consist of:—

THE TOURNAMENT TROPHY

presented by Mr. H. M. Mehta which is held by the Winners for one year. A Replica is presented to the Captain of the Winning Team.

THE RUNNERS UP TROPHY

presented by Rai Bahadur Lala Madho Prasad which is held by the Runners Up for one year.

THE PORBANDAR CUP presented by His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar for the best individual batting achievement (not necessarily the highest score) during the Tournament. This Trophy is retained for one year and a Replica presented by His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar is retained by the winner.

THE KURWAI CUP presented by Nawab Sahib of Kurwai for the best individual bowling average during the Tournament. This Trophy is retained for one year. Teams coming to Delhi to play should be prepared to make their own arrangements for Board etc., but the Committee will give every possible assistance. The Members of all Teams are made Hony. Members of the Roshanara Club while in Delhi and enjoy the hospitality of the Club when playing.

Biliousness Headache, Depression & other Liver Troubles

DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

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"SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

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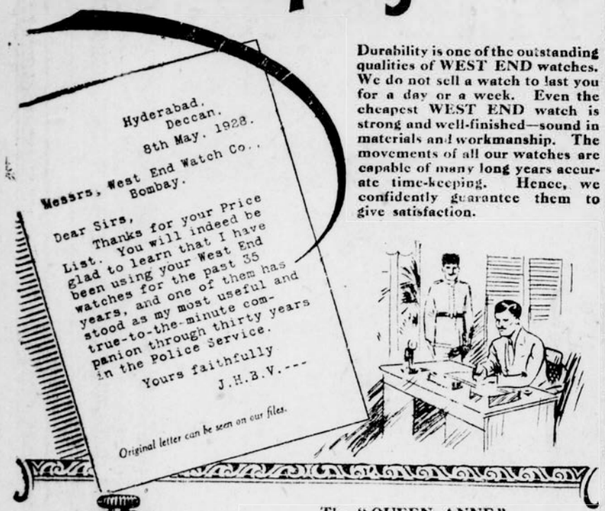
Hyderabad.
Deccan.
8th May. 1928.
Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.
Dear Sirs,
Thanks for your Price List. You will indeed be glad to learn that I have been using your West End watches for the past 35 years, and one of them has stood as my most useful and true-to-the-minute companion through thirty years in the Police Service.
Yours faithfully
J.H.B.V.---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

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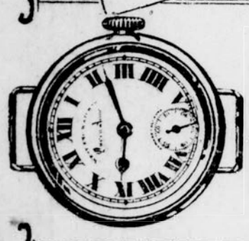

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The Bengalee

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What the People Say

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen in your illustrated Sunday paper a report from your correspondent criticising (1) the delay in publication of the administrative report of the Ahmedabad Municipality (2) want of sense in certain amendments to the draft report proposed by me and passed by the board (3) what he considers to be an effort on my part to justify the mal-administration which would be apparent to any one who walks round the city. He has divined that the President Mr. M. A. Shah, had he not been away, would have ruled out of order the amendments proposed by me.

The statement that in the past the report was passed at a couple of meetings of the general board is I believe correct. But I wonder if he has studied the draft report and the previous administrative reports. Your correspondent from what he could see in the city admits that the working of the various departments is inefficient. This view is very largely correct. That it has not been better in the previous years will be apparent from the mortality figures in each past year. He has very wisely omitted to give the figures which formed a part of my amendment. Had he done so, it would have been apparent to any impartial reader of your paper, that for a long time the work of the Ahmedabad Municipality has been far from satisfactory and efficient. It would have gone against his propaganda—let me hope that it is unintentional—to show that in the past everything municipal was OK. That since April 1928 when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel resigned and his followers lost the power enjoyed by them for a long time—due to sins of commissions and omissions of those, who dared not to remain under the wings of Mr. Patel's followers, things have gone into such a sad state.

Your correspondent at any rate admits that the work of the Municipality was unsatisfactory during the period with which the draft report deals with. Would it have been right to repeat statements made year after year that all the departments had worked efficiently during the year? I shall only deal with some of the amendments moved by me and passed by the Board. Your readers would thus be able to judge, if there is sense or absence of it in the amendments that were moved or in your correspondent who sees no meaning in them.

The sewage farm and cattle pounds according to statements in the draft report showed a net profit. Interest on capital investment had not been taken into account!!!

According to the draft report, mortality under such important group of diseases was given. Only 30 persons according to the report had died of smallpox or measles (I do not remember exactly which) during the whole year. All the infected houses were promptly disinfected by the Municipality. The amendment proposed by me and accepted by the board was to the effect that the figures given under each important group of diseases were not dependable. The system of registering causes of death was unsatisfactory. A proposal to improve it had been thrown out by the board and that only such houses were disinfected as were reported to the health department to have been infected. It may be mentioned that, either due to want of regulations or laxity on the part of the Municipality, medical practitioners are under no obligation to report cases suffering from certain diseases which came under their treatment.

The draft report was completely silent regarding the work of the staff to check weights and measures. My amendment expressing regret that there was not a single prosecution during the year, inability of the board to believe that there was no occasion for it and calling upon the executive to show more activity was adopted by the board.

I propose to move a few amendments to show that whereas from the draft report it would appear that (1) the working of the audit department was satisfactory, payment of a large amount was made and not noticed for a long time for freight for Coal which was never received.

(2) The accounts for loan works during the previous few years not having been properly written had to be rewritten during the year.

(3) Certain works not sanctioned by the board were undertaken and completed prior to the year under review, but it was onlp during the year at the time of final adjustment that the board came to know of them.

(4) Certain employees in the Engineering Department were criminally prosecuted for misappropriation in the war past and that one of them was convicted and sentenced.

In order to be brief I shall not give more particulars. Your correspondent is dis-satisfied with the delay in the publication of the administrative report. It came up for consideration only a month ago. In accordance with the practice in the past, copies had not been supplied to the members. The first delay was due to the board having accepted my view that such an important document could not be considered until copies were supplied to the members. The amendments were hotly discussed and the last adjournment was due to the fact that the members wanted copies of my amendments to be supplied to them.

Two wrongs do not make one right. Delay in more important matters are in the usual way with the Municipality since a long time. Has your correspondent given publicity to the fact that due to the failure of the previous Municipality and of the present board until last year both of which were presided over by Mr. Patel, rules for assessment of factories were not revised as required by the Act of 1925 and hence the Municipality may loose about five lacs in revenue! I would not be surprised if he has not also thought it fit to make public that certain rules required to be made under the constitution in regard to the Schools Board were not undertaken until last year, when I drew the attention of the board to this omission.

From the reports that have recently appeared in your paper it seems that your correspondent's sympathies lie with the group which is mainly composed of Mr. Patel's followers. It would have been interesting if your correspondent had sent you names of those of the group and other members of the Municipalty, who since last Saturday are making a great effort in the Court to get an injunction to restrain the Municipality from giving effect to a resolution to relieve the Municipal Engineer of his charge.

Your correspondent evidently approve of members of the Municipality making a common cause with an employee of the Municipality to defeat a resolution passed by the majority. It is not surprising that the Municipality is so badly served when its members can combine to defeat the majority decision of the board not by trying for its revision inside the board but by joining hands with an employee, who is by a resolution to be relieved of his charge. It is also a sign of the times that a Nationalist paper like yours should without proper and impartial inquiry lend itself to give publicity to reports of your correspondent which, to me at any rate, appear to be biassed and unfair.—Yours, etc.,

AMBALAL SARABHAI.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

SOME PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sire,—While the stock market here is unduly inflated as regards the speculative shares which are almost all on the 'forward' list, those that are on "cash" basis are much below their intrinsic value, and the investing public should have no hesitation in picking some of these at their present low quotations. I will mention a few of these:—

Govt. Paper:—6 1/2 per cent Bombay Dev. Loan (Free of Income-tax) at 107 shows the best return. Including redemption it works out at about 5 per cent.

Railway's:—Ahmedabad Prantej at 790 are worth buying. The redemption price (if Government wish to purchase the same at the end of 1930) will be about 701. But the dividend of Rs. 75 to 80 p.a. will be maintained, which works out at about 5 per cent including redemption. But one must not lose sight of the fact that it is practically a State-guaranteed concern, and the Government might not exercise its option of purchasing the same after 1930. It is rumoured that the Govt. is not likely to do so.

Banks:—Central Bank of India at 18/12/- work out at 8 per cent. reckoning on the basis of 6 per cent only on the par value of Rs. 25/. The Bank has lately adopted the conservative policy of carrying appreciable amounts to depreciation &s, which is all to the good.

Hydro-Electric's:— The three Tata Hydro-Electric concerns viz. the Tata Hydro-Electric Co. Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Co. are really first-class investments. Of the three concerns the Tata Power Co. (although it has not yet begun paying dividend) has the largest scope for expansion. Its revenue is increasing every year, and will continue doing so in much greater proportions in future when the full load will be taken up under the different contracts made by the Company. The present quotation of Rs. 495/- (Rs. 1000 being par value) is very low, and as a lock-up investment there is nothing better offering in the market. The shares will appreciate considerably in value at a not very distant future. Andhra Valley Ordinary at 605, and Preference at 940 are good. The 8 per cent Debentures of the Tata Hydro and Andhra Valley Co's at about 110 show also a good return to those who look for gilt-edged securities only.

Insurance:—The New India Assurance are quoted at 21/8/- at which level they are worth picking up, as the Company is managed on sound lines, and the profits are expected to be bigger in future.

There are several others which I would like to mention but for want of space.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE IN THE KNOW."

Bombay Aug. 9.

PORT TRUST & CEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had the pleasure of closely following the articles published in your valuable journal regarding the encouragement of indigenous industries, with particular reference to a tender for cement from the Bombay Port Trust. No doubt the splendid example of sacrifice set by the Bombay Port Trust is really commendable, and no true Indian can forget the yeoman service rendered by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in this connection. However, one or two inferences stand out prominently which would be advantageous to examine a little in detail.

First of all, at least one brand of Indian cement was not considered acceptable on the ground of quality. That means some of our factories at least have yet to improve the quality.

Secondly, let us examine the question of prices. The Indian brand accepted by the Port Trust costs Rs. 52|8 per ton, while the Belgian cement was offered at Rs. 48|8, that is to say the Indian cement on the face of it is Rs. 4 per ton too dear. This is not all. The foreign cement has to pay Rs. 9 per ton duty and about Rs. 1|8 for wharfage charges, not to mention the cartage charges etc. expenses from docks to site. The total difference in price therefore comes to Rs. 14|8 There cannot be any question of quality, because the Belgian cement in question is said to have been found equal to standard, and "in one test superior."

Is it not therefore up to all lovers of indigenous industries to examine and to find out the real reason for this large disparity in the prices? Giving credit for the expenses the imported goods incur, the local article must sell strictly speaking at Rs. 38 per ton. Apparently the Indian cement factories are unable to do this at present, because otherwise they would not have put up prices at such a high figure.

It is also clear that protection and patronage can only be expected from Government or quasi-Government bodies. The tendency of the trade is particularly now to go in for the cheapest, quality having long ago been relegated to the background. It should not also be forgotten that huge quantities of cement are still imported into India, mainly for consumption in seaport centres. How can this be stopped if the Indian cement factories do not find out ways and means to reduce their prices? The Port Trust has clearly demonstrated that wealthy public bodies can afford to make a sacrifice, but what about the ordinary people who can ill afford to pay such high prices? Are not the group of Indian cement manufacturers trying to raise their prices still higher?

In one sense at least the present discussion has served some purpose. The Indian cement manufacturers must look into their price and keep it at a reasonable level. Let us not forget that even the Port Trust resolution of 1927 on which the present decision was based calls for preference of Indian cement "giving equal conditions of price and quality."—Yours, etc.,

P. R. P.

"ANOTHER BATHING TRAGEDY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that a very wrong and incorrect report has appeared in the issue of "Bombay Chronicle" dated 8th instant at page 9 headed "Another bathing tragedy". I have now read the report and I find that the contents of the said report are altogether wrong and misleading. The true facts of the tragedy are as follows:—

The name of the man who has drowned is not Sukhdeo, but Sahadev who is my third brother and was residing with me at Kamatipura On Monday morning at about 6-30 a.m. he and two others viz., Eknath Vithoba and Laxman Anaji, went to the Chowpaty Sea. At that time there was no tide at all. The water of the sea was at its ebb, and these three persons went into the sea where the water was about a foot deep. Apparently it was appearing quite a sheet of water without letting anybody know that below the water there was any deep ditch at all. These three persons walked into the sea and to their great surprise one of them, Eknath, walked into the ditch about 50 feet in depth. As soon as he went down Sahadev went to rescue him and he was also drowned. Then the third man, Laxman Anaji, also followed to rescue them and he also was drowned.

All this was seen by a Ghaty who was bathing nearby. He at once ran up to their rescue took off his "dhoti", threw it into water and as soon as Laxman Anaji came up he caught hold of the said dhoti and was brought out. He said that there were other two persons still in water. Then Eknath came up and he also caught hold of the "dhoti" and he was also brought out. He then fell unconscious and was removed to the Nair Hospital at Lamington Road. A search was made for the third man, namely, Sahadev Raghunath, but that man did not come up. A diligent search was made when his body was found in a state of decomposition on Tuesday evening at 5-30 p.m. opposite Charni Road below the big dam. A "panchanama" was made by the police and his body was removed to the J.J. Hospital on Wednesday morning and a jury was held. Before the "panchanama," the statement of Laxman Anaji was taken by the police at Gamdevi Police Station, and the statement of Eknath Vithoba was taken in the Nair Hospital. At the time when the jury was held before the Coroner, the statement of Laxman Anaji was taken for the second time. At the Coroner's jury the evidence of Mahadev Raghunath, a brother of the deceased, was also taken.

I understand that the Development Department has dug a very deep and extensive ditch of about 50 feet for the purpose of taking in mud, but there are no signs, no warning boards or notices kept in the compound by the side of the big ditch. Hence I shall thank you to publish this explanation of mine in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

DNANDEO RAGHUNATH GAVAD,
58, Kamatipura 3rd Lane,
Bombay, Aug. 10.

WANTED HOSTEL AT JETPUR

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a thing to be regretted that there is no accommodation like a hostel for students in a big town like Jetpur, Kathiawar. There is a high school in Jetpur but there being no lodging and boarding facilities, students from the moffusil are put to a great amount of difficulty. It is proposed to build a boarding-house with ten rooms on a public plot in Jetpur. We have already got promises for two rooms, for the rest we appeal to the generous public of Bombay. The cost estimated for one room is Rs. 400/-. Any generous gentleman giving the donation of Rs. 400 will become the life member of the institution, and the room will be named after the name of the donating gentleman. Any generous gentleman wishing to give donations should correspond at the following address:—

Manager,
Suryanarayana Sahityashram,
JETPUR,
or
Head-Master,
Kamribai High School,
JETPUR

It is reported in well informed circles that another communique is expected from Government of India on Monday following joint consultation on subject between Viceroy and U. P. and Punjab Governors.—Free Press.

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SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12.

Clan Macvicar, McKeller, Liverpool.
Nuddea, Jones, Busreh.
Chenkva, McLean, Calcutta.
Alipore, Dawson, Kobe.
Stolzenfels, Miller, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13.

Okenfels, Weyhansen, Karachi.
Badarpur, Nelson, Karachi.

LOADING.

Aug. 12.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Stolzenfels for Hamburg.

S.S. "Clan Macvicar":—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer "Clan Macvicar," arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Nuddea":—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Nuddea", arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Chinkoa":—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chinkoa", arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. "Alipore":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Alipore", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Stolzenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Stolzenfels", arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Ockenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Ockenfels", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Badarpur":—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer "Badarpur", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 12.

Chota Nagpur depression is becoming unimportant after causing further locally heavy rain in Bihar.

The monsoon is active in Upper Burma and the East United Provinces and is generally weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, and the Punjab Hills and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo two inches; Mergui and Kyaukpyu one and a half, Patna four; Sibsagar one; Allahabad and Mussooree one and a half, Kanker one and a half; Lucknow and Dalhousie one; Mahableshwar and Gopalpur two; Coimbatore one and a half.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Lower Burma and Assam and is likely to extend in Deccan.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general on the Punjab hills, and local in the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the West United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, Gujarat and southeast Madras. Skies are clear in the Punjab and Baluchistan, and generally moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and west Rajputana. Temperatures were above normal in Berar and parts of south Hyderabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 degree at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Deccan. Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 12th August 1929.

Station	Rainfall inches.
Allahabad	1.61
Jhansi	0.08
Surat	2.10
Saugor	0.30
Jubbulpore	0.01
Chanda	0.05
Ratnagiri	0.06
Marmugao	0.55
Karwar	0.26
Poona	0.02
Bijapur	0.36
Belgaum	0.11
Mahabaleshwar	1.80
Hyderabad	0.05
Mangalore	0.51
Cochin	0.03
Trivandrum	0.60
Trichinopoly	0.05
Coimbatore	1.26
Vizagapatam	6.02

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-8-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.770 inches (.034 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, + .023

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.9 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degree (2.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 256 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equalto 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours .0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.33 inches

Total rainfall during the year 44.55 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

August 1

	Rainfall at— Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·00"	0·10"	0·09"
Total Since 1st June to date	43·86	60 10	47·65
Total for the cor. period '28	60·09	74 74	58·83
Total for the cor period '27	51 52	62·97	0·63

HALF WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Cotton plants making good progress. Flowering of cotton plants advanced.

Ferozepore.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton-first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Kharif sowings continue.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton affected by white fly. Sowing of til-seed going on.

Delhi:—Cotton plants in irrigated area showing bolls. Food grains doing well.

Agra:—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore:—Showery. Rain proving injurious to cotton, jawari, maize and bajri. Sunshine wanted generally for standing crops.

Beawer:—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Amraoti:—Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot.—Cotton plants making slow progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon:—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally, Cotton plants want more rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.—Cotton plants making slow progress.

Jalgaon:—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally,

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain. —Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan:—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—More rain wanted generally.

Bhavnagar:—Sloudy, but no rain.

Barsi:—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.—Resowing of cotton nearly completed. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Sowing of food grains backward. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur:—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Rain much needed generally.

Dellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.—Sowings retarded for want of rain. Total area sown up to date is two annas in a rupee.

The opening ceremony will be performed by the Hon. Movlavi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Educational Minister, Bombay Government, and the Conference will be presided by Mr. Haji S. Meher Ben, a prominent Muslim merchant of Bombay and a great educationist.

This is the first Conference for education in East Khandesh, and great enthusiasm prevails amongst the Muslim community here. The Municipality has also donated a substantial sum towards this Conference to help the cause of Muslim education. Non-Muslims are also taking keen interest for its success.

OPEN DOOR FOR ALL

—:o:—

OBJECTS OF YOUTH LEAGUE

PT JAWAHARLAL CORRECTS MISCONCEPTIONS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12

At a general meeting of the Allahabad Youth League held last, night Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, tried to remove certain misconceptions prevailing among the general public about the League. He had been he said, asked by outside people whether the League stood for or specially had anything to do with Communalism, Communism and terrorism Such questions could not have arisen if the objects of the League were studied carefully. So far as any kind of communalism was concerned the League was in deadly opposition to it.

YOUTH LEAGUE AND COMMUNISM.

"With regard to Communism" Pandit Jawaharlal said, "our rules and objects say nothing about it. The League is open to Communists, non-Communist, Socialists, or any individualists or other 'ists' We welcome all who feel that the world and our country is awry and want to help in strengthening it. The main principle of the League is freedom from dogma. Our main purpose was to discuss the social, political and economic problems and hammer out the truth. Our object was also to try to get rid of all inadequate social and religious customs." With regard to the question if the League stood for terrorism Pandia Jawaharlal said the questioner could not have asked that ridiculous question unless for some reason or other, he had not been suffering from a fright of some kind himself."

The meeting next reconsidered its objects and passed them after making some amendments.

One of the objects of the League is to develop in youth a habit of sound study of public questions and of independent thought, disciplined freedom and civic sense of duty and responsibility. The League also aims at prompting and encouraging physical culture among the youth and thereby increasing their efficiency for national service. A new executive was also constituted, Pandit Jawaharlal being reelected as President.

Of the several Lady members present, Miss Krishnabai, a mistress at the Crosthwaite Girls' College was elected as a member of the Executive Committee.

NEED FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

Though the League was started only last year, the Secretary's report showed that it had obtained immense popularity with the arrest of P. C. Joshi, a very active member in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy case.

The new Executive committee would meet to-night to consider how they could help the Lahore prisoners in their demand about the treatment of political prisoners.

Pandit Jawaharlal suggested that their cause could be supported by some such method as holding of public meeting or processions. Some of the prisoners who are on hunger strike were, he said, in a critical state and on anything worse happening to them, some demonstration would be necessary.—Free Press.

EDUCATION THE TRUE SALVATION

—:o:—

MUSLIM MINISTER'S ADVICE TO HIS CO-RELIGIONISTS

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 7.

The prize Distribution Ceremony of the Abdul Wahed School conducted by the Governing Board of the Anjuman-e-Sunnat Jamat, was held here on Sunday afternoon in the compound of the school. The Hon. Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, presided.

The proceedings which were in Urdu, commenced with the recitation of a verse from the Holy Quran by a student of the school. A programme of recitations dialogues, drama and physical feats was gone through by the students in which they acquitted themselves well.

Mr. Usman Khan Husain Khan, Hon. General Secretary then read the report for the year 1928-29 which showed the progress of the school and stated that when the school was taken over by the Governing Board, it had an attendance of 11 which subsequently increased in December to 91 and present roll was 112. The staff, which was a poor one was replaced by trained ones who had given them satisfaction. The Board directed its attention towards religious instruction of the pupils and to meet this they had engaged the services of a Moulvi, who imparted the tenets of the Quran to the pupils and gave them a general knowledge of the same and had introduced the teaching of Arabic in the School. A scout troop had also been found called the "Hashamee" and was registered. Female education was not neglected and the number of girls now on the roll was 53 who, besides being instructed in three R's, were also instructed in domestic science such as cooking, sewing, crochet work and general household requirements. It was desirable that in view of the increasing number of the girls a separate girls' school was desirable and if the suggestion was patronized the management would take steps to do so. The rapid progress made by the school appealed to one growing need and that was a suitable building to accommodate the large number of children, the management, therefore, appealed to the generosity of Muslims and to those interested in the uplift of the Muslim community for financial help. Donations during the year were then announced. Khan Sahib Bakar Ali, Deputy Educational Inspector, stated that the school had improved both in numbers and efficiency.

Mr. J. S. Kadri said that the scouting was rightly encouraged, religious instruction received due attention, and English might be introduced gradually".

Fresh donations were then announced which amounted to Rs. 1,000 which included Rs. 500 from Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina.

Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina, Chairman of the Governing Board, requested the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed to distribute the prizes to the successful students.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed then distributed the prizes to the students and in doing so he said he was very glad and thankful to the management of the school for having given him the opportunity to express his views on primary aided schools. He had seen the condition of the Abdul Wahed School fifty years ago. The school then had no parallel in Poona, and believed that it was established in Poona some 70 years ago. It was indeed a pity to hear that its condition was bad some time ago. The results since the new management which they saw, needed on comment. Some people thought that when Municipalities and Local Boards had their schools, there was no necessity of such private schools and rendering help to them. The former schools could be taken advantage of by every one, why then was it necessary to help such schools? they argued. As Minister of Education, it was his duty to appeal to them for assisting the former schools. He would also appeal to them for assisting private schools as best as they could.

Concluding he warned his co-religionists of the Deccan that was the most critical juncture for them, and education could alone lead them to salavation.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Bakhze then addressed the gathering and advised the Muslims to have their children educated.

Syed Miran Mohamed Shah, M. L. C., then dwelt at length on the critical moment under which the Muslims were at present passing, and pointed out to the Muslims the value of education.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION CONDEMNED

—:o:—

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

ITARSI, Aug. 12.

The Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union wires:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was held at Itarsi. Mr. Ruiker, M.A., LL.B. of Nagpur presiding. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Bombay Government in introducing the Criminal Intimidation Bill and the Goonda Bill and also of the Bengal Government in promulgating Section 144 in the jute area, and congratulating Messrs. Ranadive and Desinpande for the courage and self sacrifice displayed by them for the Bombay textile wrokers.

A very large mass meeting was held at Sarai, Mr. Ruiker presiding. Similar suggestions were passed in the meeting supporting the new demands of the Union, and also the demands of Bina workers. Messrs. Onkardutt Purandare, Bhoy Abul Gani and Kulkarni addressed the meeting and condemned the action of the Bombay and Bengal Governments and exhorted railway workers to join the Union. Mr. Ruiker warned the agent that the Union was bent upon achieving the demands this time, and exhorted the railway workers to carry out the new programme. He exhorted the railway workers not to fall a prey to the mischievous activities of the Ginwalla group. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 13 1929

TRIBUTES TO RETIRING REVENUE MEMBER

Karnatak Unification Resolution in Bombay Council

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INTO IRREGULARITIES IN WAKFS

(From Our Special Representative).
POONA, Aug. 12.

A tone of dullness characterised to-day's proceedings of the Council. The attendance in the House was very thin a number of members having returned to their constituencies. Mr. Noor Mohamad moved a resolution appreciating the services rendered to this Presidency by Sir Louis Rieu, the Revenue Member, who is retiring from service very shortly. Tributes were showered on the retiring Revenue Member from all parts of the House. Sir Louis was evidently touched by the sentiments expressed by his friends in the House. He assured the members in feeling tones that his best wishes would always be for the future of this Council. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The House then disposed of several non-official resolutions. There was a lively discussion on Mr. Syed Munavar's resolution asking for a committee of the Council to enquire into the administration of Muslim charitable trusts known as Wakfs. Late in the afternoon Mr. V. N. Jog of Dharwar moved his Karnatak unification resolution.

The resolution demands that all Kanarese speaking people scattered in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Coorg should be constituted into an independent and autonomous province with a Governor its head.

The resolution will be further discussed to-morrow.

PROCEEDING IN DETAILS

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Aug. 12.

Meeting this afternoon the Council proceeded to transact private business. During interpellation time Mr. Husainbhoy Laljee asked the Government to state whether it was a fact that they were considering the question of the transfer of Civil Administration of Aden from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. The Leader of the House replied that the question of transfer had been mooted and was under discussion with the Government of India. While no decision had been arrived at regarding it the Government of Bombay considered that from the point of view of administration of Aden and of the finances of the Presidency the scheme had considerable advantages.

TRIBUTE TO SIR L. RIEU.

After interpellations Mr. Noor Mohomed (Hyderabad) moved a motion appreciating the services of Sir Louis Rieu who is retiring from service at the end of this month owing to reasons of health. The motion ran: "This Council places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Louis Rieu, Leader of the House, to the Bombay Presidency and this House."

No words were required said Mr. Noor Mohomed to commend the resolution to the House. One great thing about Sir Louis was that he was able to take a detached view on many matters and he could always be trusted to do the right thing. That was his great characteristic throughout his stay in Sind and at the Headquarters of Government. They all wished him good luck and bon voyage.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi supported the motion on behalf of the Coalition Nationalist Party while Mr. R. S. Asavale and Rao Bahadur Bole did so on behalf of the Non-Brahmin and Labour parties respectively. A number of members representing various interests associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the mover.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, supported the motion on behalf of the Government benches. He said he had known Sir Louis for many years. He had worked under him as a Collector and no one had better reasons than he to know how great a loss they would have to sustain when Sir Louis went away. The Government and the Presidency would lose very much.

KNEW SIR LOUIS' FATHER.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed adding his tribute told the House that he had the honour of knowing the father of Sir Louis who was a great Arabic scholar.

The President assured Sir Louis that he had been one of the most courteous Leaders of the House they had ever had. He had combined dignity with courtesy. It was a great asset to the President for the smooth working of the Council. He wished Sir Louis the much deserved rest which he had achieved after strenuous service.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

SIR LOUIS REPLIES.

Sir Louis Rieu assured the House that the resolution had come to him as a surprise and he was not prepared for it. It was a most agreeable and pleasant surprise though. He felt that he could not adequately make a response to the sentiment expressed by the members. He thanked them all for their too kind appreciation of what little services he was able to render. On his part he must express his appreciation of the unfailing courtesy with which he had been always received by the members. His relations with the House were of the most pleasant type.

Mr. Noor Mohomed then moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of official and non-official members of the Council with a non-official majority and one expert engineer to investigate and report to this Council the effects of the Sukkur barrage upon the irrigation of lands outside the Barrage zone and to suggest remedies to meet any adverse effects to be inflicted by the Barrage upon the non-Barrage lands.

Mr. Noor Mohamad promised Government that sufficient money would be deposited in the Bank by the Zemindars of Sind to defray the expenses of the Committee. What objection could the Government possibly have after that to the appointment of a Committee?

Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai supported the resolution.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi opposing asked how many Committees were they going to appoint in connection with the Barrage? There was already a Committee appointed and besides the members of the Council had themselves inspected the Barrage work.

The General Member opposing admitted the tenacity of the mover. He construed the resolution as a surreptitious attempt to get over the decision which the House had taken on the Fuleli grant. The House

(Continued on Page 8)

SEPARATION OF BURMA

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ITS ADVERSE EFFECT ON HAJI'S BILL

SECRET OF SYMPATHY IN BRITISH CIRCLES

LONDON, Aug. 12.

With reference to the demand of the Burma Simon Committee for separation of Burma from India. the "Observer" says that the demand is viewed sympathetically in responsible circles. One effect of the separation of Burma, it is believed. will be to nullify the effect of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill, if it becomes law, by fifty per cent.—Free Press Beam Service.

DERAILMENT ON M.& S.M. RAILWAY

The Chief Traffic Manager M. and S. M. Railway wires from Madras under date 12th Aug.: Owing to derailment of five wagons between Tyakal and Bowringpet at 1-20 a. m. on 11th instant through running between Bangalore City and Jalarpet was interrupted and transhipment of passengers was necessary. Through running of passenger trains only has been resumed from to-day.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF SHUNKERSHETT

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS AT DADAR

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Dadar locality was held under the presidentship of Mr. Baloobhai T. Desai, on the morning of Sunday, in the Kohinoor Cinema Theatre, for the purpose of celebrating the death anniversary of the late Hon. Jaggonnath Shunkershett. Many ladies were present on the occasion.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Kher, Prof. Fadnis, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., and others, who dwelt on the many-sided activities of the deceased gentleman, which had made him both the people's man and the Government's man, a situation which had enabled him to bridge the gulf that used sometime to arise between the rulers and the ruled. His services for the spread of education among girls were specially mentioned, and his scholarship through the Bombay University was pointed out as a mark of his cosmopolitan attributes. Several schemes were suggested for being set on foot to perpetuate his memory, such as the erection of an ornamental gate at the Hindu Burning ground at Sonapur. Cow-protection societies, cottage industries, etc., were also suggested as a part of the said scheme. Two ladies addressed the meeting, referring to the work done by Shunkershett for the emancipation of women.

BOMBAY'S GLOOMY FINANCIAL SITUATION

—:o:—

M. L. C's Demand a Cut of 2 Crores in Expenditure

A number of non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council including Mr. Lalji Naranji, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and Mr. B. G. Pahalajani have simultaneously given notice of the following resolution which they intend to move in the ensuing session of the Council. Arrangements have been made to secure priority for this resolution if it fails to get priority in the ballot. A great importance is being attached to this resolution in view of the Government's memorandum on the financial position of the Presidency:

In view of the serious and gloomy financial situation of the Bombay Government as stated from year to year since 1925, by the Auditor-General and clearly acknowledged by His Excellency in the following words:—"A position ultimately has to be faced in which commitments cannot be met unless either expenditure is reduced or additional resources are found" and in view of the exposition of the financial position made by the Government in their memorandum of 13th July 1929 and particularly in view of the fact that the people of this Presidency are incapable of bearing any further taxation, this Council recommends to the Government to effect retrenchments in the civil estimates to the extent of two crores of rupees in order to meet the situation.

DEFYING SECTION 144 IN LAHORE

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Case Against Zafarali & Others Begins

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Elaborate Police arrangements were made to-day when the case against Moulana Zaffar Ali, Sardar Mongal Singh, Pandit Amarnath and six other six volunteers who brought out a procession in defiance of Order under Section 144.

Mr. F. H. Puckle, District Magistrate, first prosecution witness, said that he issued order under Section 144, on the July 19th prohibiting the procession of more than five persons and the shouting of revolutionary cries. The same evening a procession came out and was stopped near Naulakha Mosque where the Police applied force to disperse the crowd and arrested the Volunteers and leaders.

Cross-examined witness said he saw Zafar Ali collecting funds. He ordered the arrest of Mongal Singh on the plea that he was the principal organiser. Witness did not think a man of the eminence of Zafarali would be there without having to do anything with the procession and he did not think that he was there in the capacity of a journalist.

Rai Saheb Nathu Ram, City Magistrate, Syed Muratab Ali Honorary Magistrate were also examined on behalf of the prosecution who corroborated Mr. F. H. Puckle, on important points.

The hearing was then adjourned till the 21st inst.—Free Press.

"A MENACE TO SOCIETY"

—:o:—

TICKET COLLECTOR ABDUCTS A GIRL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

"He is a danger and menace to society. He deserves severe punishment as it would deter other evil-minded persons like him from committing an offence of this character in future", observed Mr. Justice Mitter at the High Court Criminal Sessions, to-day in sentencing Akhoydas, a Ticket Collector in the E. B. Railway, to three years and to two years rigorous imprisonment on charges of abducting and of enticing away Lilabati, a respectable, educated and married girl by misusing the confidence placed by the family in him.—Free Press.

HAJ COMMITTEE ARRIVES AT KARACHI

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KARACHI, Aug. 12.

The Haj Enquiry Comittee arrived here this morning from Lahore and commenced examination of witnesses. It is expected that the Committee will be in session till the 22nd August.—A. P.

SLAVERY IN LIBERIA

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Washington.—Reports of slavery prevalent in Liberia which have been widespread for some years are to be investigated by an International Commission of three members consisting of a Liberian, an American and other to be selected by the League of Nations.—Reuter.

A TARDY MOVE

—:o:—

PUNJAB GOVT. & TREATMENT TO PRISONERS

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

With reference to the Government of India communique dated August 10 regarding under-trial and convicted prisoners the Punjab Government has decided to appoint a Provincial Committee and has invited six non-official gentlemen to serve on it as members.—A. P.

LAHORE TRIAL POSTPONEMENT

—:o:—

SEARCH OF PRESSMEN TO STOP

MAGISTRATE'S NEW UKASE

LAHORE, Aug. 12

As four of the Accused were declared to be physically unfit to attend the court, the alleged conspiracy case has been adjourned to the 19th instant.

There was no police guard outside the courtroom where relatives of the accused, defence counsel and the general public had gathered long before the time of the commencement of the case. At 7|30 a.m. the Magistrate's reader informed the press representatives that the Magistrate had postponed the case to the 19th instant, and that no accused will be brought to the courtroom to-day, and the Magistrate would not come.

The Magistrate has passed the following order on the application of the pressmen regarding searches of their persons prior to their being admitted into the courtroom: "In future, special permits will be issued to press representatives and others after necessary scrutiny. The person to whom a permit is to be issued will provide two copies of his photographs (card size) one of which to be pasted on the permit and the other to be maintained in the office for record. This will do away with the necessity of any search by the police of pressmen to whom the permit is given." This order has not been received with satisfaction by the Muslim pressmen, whose religion prohibits them from getting themselves photographed.—A. P.

ACCUSED UNABLE TO ATTEND

JAIL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

LAHORE, Aug. 12

In reply to the letter of enquiry sent by the Special Magistrate, Major Chopra, Superintendent of the Jail informed that Jatin Das, Shiv Varma, Kamalnath, Tewar, and Jaidev are unable to attend the Court to-day, and as they are on hunger strike, he does not know when they will be fit to attend the Court. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate sent an order adjourning the case till August 19.—Free Press.

Surprise was in store this morning when the Lahore Conspiracy Case was opened in the Central Jail. There was no trace of the police pickets, and the Magistrate himself did not come to the court, and so also the Prosecutiin counsels.—Free Press

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY AT MADRAS

—:o:—

CONGRESS NEEDS THOROUGH OVER-HAULING SAYS SRINIVASA IYENGER

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Presiding at a crowded public meeting on Sunday night at the Tilak Ghat in observance of the Political Sufferers' Day, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., protested against the treatment meted out to political prisoners notwithstanding the recommendations of various Jail Committees and Commissions. He complained against the shadowing of distinguished public workers by the police. He observed the whole country united in prayers for the brave and heroic sufferers in the Punjab and U P jails several of whom were on the verge of death.

"CONGRESS NEEDS THOROUGH OVER-HAULING".

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the principal speaker of the evening, observed that the Congress needed thorough overhauling and a change of its creed into National Independence. He asked: "Could anything please the hearts of political prisoners more than to find the Congress declaring for independence?" He added: "If the Lahore Congress did not adopt the independence creed, he would have nothing to do with Congress."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY GETS INTO MORE SCRAPES

Serious Disputes With Mill-Owners' Association

—:o:—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THREATENED

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12. (By Mail.)

Serious disputes have arisen between the Millowners' Association and the local Municipality about water rates levied on the Mills under the old rules. About 45 mills have already filed suits against the Municipality contending that the rates should have been levied under the new rules. The Millowners' Association has also served a notice on the Chief Officer of the Municipality in this connection, and a conference of pleaders of All the Mills will shortly be held to take concerted action against the Municipality. The Millowners' Association has collected a special fund to meet the expenses of the contemplated action against the Municipality.

ANOTHER DISPUTE.

Another dispute between the Municipality and the Millowners' Association has sprung up. The Municipality engaged Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government to prepare a new valuation of the Mills. The Millowners' Association and the Mills applied to the Chief Officer to supply them with Mr. Mirams' valuation figures. The Chief Officers, it is said, refused and the Millowners' Association has served another notice on the Chief Officer threatening legal proceedings.—A. P.

EDITOR OF "MODERN REVIEW CONVICTED

—:o:—

For Publication Of Dr. Sunderland's Book

CALCUTTA Aug. 12

Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the 'Modern Review' and Babu Sajanikanta Das, printer and publisher of that magazine were fined Rs. 1000 each or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment for the publication of Dr. Sunderland's book "India in Bondage" by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who delivered a lengthy judgment, to-day.—Free Press.

MR. ANNAPURNIAH SENTENCED

—:o:—

2 Years' R. I. and Rs. 500 Fine

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT TO PRISONER REFUSED

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 12

Mr. Brown, District Magistrate de livered judgment this morning in the case in which Mr. Annapurniah standscharged under section 124A and 153A. He found the accused guilty under both the Sections and sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to six months rigorous imprisonment.

When requested by Mr, Sree Ramamurthi, Vakil for the accused, to place him in a special division, the Magistrate refused.—Free Press.

VITAL INTERESTS OF JEWS VIOLATED IN PALESTINE

—:o:—

ZIONIST POLITICAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

ZURICH, Aug. 12.

The report of the Political Commission of the Zionist Congress declares that the Palestine Government has fulfilled only a very few demands made by the last Congress, not only violating the vital interests of the Jews in the Palestine but also "striking painfully sixteen million Jews all over the world."—Reuter.

ZIONIST CONGRESS CONCLUDES

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ZURICH, Aug. 11.

The sixteenth Zionist Congress came to a close to-day. The new Executive elected after an uninterrupted eleven-hour session consists of Weizmann, Nahum Sokolov, Louis Slipsky, Professor Selig Prodetsky, Harry Sacher, Colonel Kisch, Miss Henrietta Szold, Lazarus Barth, Rabbi Mayer, Joseph Sprinzak, S. Kaplansky, Felix Rosenblueth and Arthur Ruppin. The elections are generally considered satisfactory.—Reuter.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER AT TEHERAN

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Teheran.—Mr. Akio Kasama, the Japanese Delegate to the Geneva Labour Bureau, has been appointed Minister at Teheran.—Reuter.

STOP COW SACRIFICE

—:o:—

Khwaja Hasan Nizami's Appeal to Muslims

Khawaja Hasan Nizami, a prominent Muslim leader of Delhi, writes to the "Daily Pratap" Lahore that since the birthday of Krishna and Mohammad fall close to each other, it would be most desirable if Muslims give up cow sacrifice on that day. He further writes that in order that Muslims might get a correct view of the life and teachings of Krishen they should read the "Bhagwat Gita".—A. P.

LAHORE COW SLAUGHTER HOUSE DEMOLISHED

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 12

The Secretary, Anjuman Ahmadiya Qadin (District Gurdaspore) wires that a hundred armed Sikhs belonging to neighbouring villages demolished a recently built cow slaughter house on August 7. Over forty arrests have been made.—A. P.

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